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The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.

Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 260

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923.

TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	" 16	" 18
Quarterly	" 8	" 9
Monthly	" 3	" 3-8
Single Copy Two Annas.		
Sunday Edition.		
Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SUITS CLEANED AND PRESSED

at Rs. 2/6 to 4/3 each.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
Cleaning Specialists,
Hansm Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:-
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freight and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Balfour Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
F. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MOOLTAN	—	3,700
17th "	CALDONIA	—	7,522
24th "	DELTA	—	7,522
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA	3,700
8th "	KASHMIR	MALWA	3,700
15th "	CHINA	—	3,700
22nd "	KASHMIR	—	3,700
29th "	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	10,962
6th Jan.	MAUTUA	—	10,962
13th "	R. & S. & B.	—	10,962
20th "	HIND	—	10,962
27th "	PLASSY	—	7,390
3rd Feb.	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA	10,962
10th "	DELTA	—	8,037
17th "	CALDONIA	—	11,000
24th "	MALWA	—	10,962
3rd "	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA	10,277
10th "	MAUTUA	—	10,962
17th "	MOREA	—	10,962
24th "	CALDONIA	—	7,390
31st "	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	20,700
7th "	KAISAR-I	—	11,430
14th "	HIND	—	10,962
21st "	NALDERA	—	10,962
28th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
5th "	DELTA	—	10,962
12th "	DONGOLA	MALWA	20,700
19th "	MALWA	—	11,000
26th "	MALWA	—	11,000

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:-Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and English for a Matric Student. See NENJI TALPIL, Thomas Street, Lower Colaba between 8 and 10 a.m. (S.T.)

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED RE-PORTER. A good knowledge of English and at least one vernacular of the Presidency and Shortland and Typewriting essential. Good salary for competent man. Apply in the first instance by letter only to the EDITOR, "The Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two full time DOCTORS (either M.B.B.S. or L.C.P. & S.) one for a local mill and the other for factories in Thana District. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Free quarters for the medical officers. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 9890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TEMPORARY TUTOR in Mathematics for 4 months at the S. N. College, Hyderabad Sind. Must be an M.A. or B.Sc. with Honours in Mathematics capable of teaching Intermediate Classes of the Bombay University. Starting salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 (with rent free bachelor's quarters) according to qualifications. Applicants are expected to join at once. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, S. N. College, Hyderabad Sind.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MUSLIM, competent Accountant and Correspondent, able to organise and manage an office, wants SITUATION. Excellent testimonials. Moderate pay please write Box No. 9799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SEES PLATS TO LET

BANGALORE—TO LET "LISMOYLE"—A splendid bungalow on the high ground fully furnished to English taste, beautiful garden, large compound, garage, servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 450. Apply D. G. NAYLOR, 6, Infantry Road, BANGALORE.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM, small will be preferred, in Fort locality. State with rent. Apply to Box No. 9796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pin. Rapale Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates. All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

FINANCIAL.

TO BONA-FIDE INVESTORS, ETC.—Very good returns can be had from (house) building leases, loans, house properties, ownership of oil and other mills, etc., in Calcutta; also purchase of working collieries in Bengal. No speculation. State requirements, amount available for investment, etc. Address BANERJEE, 11, East Bow Lane, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Two certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., C. MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.

Tel. No. 418.

M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE C O SHIRKEY BLDGS., Horny Road. (Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY—White and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-5-0 and Rs. 2. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. baskets at Rs. 4 and Rs. 4/4-0. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.

WANTED—WOOL, shorn (cut) or pluck wool from skins in white black and grey with lowest quotations; state the maximum and minimum quantity that could be supplied stipulating delivery time and in forwarding samples to "WOOL" c/o Box No. 9795 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTIONEERS. SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—A PRIVATE DISPENSARY, situated in thickly populated Hindu locality. Good chance for a Hindu Doctor. Apply to Box No. 9792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One compound COTTON PRESS, complete of Nesmith Wilson, one Half Pressure Engine and one 30 by 7 by 110 Boiler of Hicks Hargreaves in working order. Arrangements for delivery. Also one very valuable IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Bhatnagar, Bombay, 218 square yards Freehold. Offers invited. See between 7 and 8 p.m. (S.T.) or write to THE LIFE TONE OFFICE, No. 400, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—VENEZUELA 1904 complete set of 14 values, about 200. Rs. 1/8. Write for list of complete sets of Current Collection States STAMPS. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.

SPORTS.

BOMBAY & POONA RACES—Race-goers and Investors on the Totalizer desirous of being successful and avoiding losses, should learn Prof. TRAPPALE's unique and exclusively successful scientific system of Finding Winners and placed Horses at Races. Now is the chance of a life time. No tips, no forms of horses nor jockeyship necessary. Marvelous results. Apply "TRAPPALE," C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

CONFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA 10,000 PACKETS FREE. I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment. A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM. Nandibagan Lane, KALKA, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1899—The most successful and there for the best. Testimonials from Members Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Cook-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shortland Spe. Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALPADA LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-0-0

Mofussil advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ZAVARI BAZAR BRANCH of this Bank will be REMOVED to No. 185/201, SHEIKHMEHON STREET, lately occupied by the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., on and from the 10th instant.

B. N. BHARGAVA, Secretary.

C17990

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Diwali Holidays Cheap Tickets at a far and a half for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers between Victoria Terminus, (Bombay), Byulla, and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Neral, Matran and Poona on the other, from FRIDAY, the 2nd November 1923, to THURSDAY, the 8th November 1923, available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Tuesday, the 13th November, 1923.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,

Chief Traffic Manager,

G. I. P. Railway,

C17958

THE CENT AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Crescent Automobile Co., Ltd., held at the Office of Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas at 11, Hornum Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 2nd day of November, 1923, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following resolution was passed as an extraordinary resolution:

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Jafferhaji Gulamhussein be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

By order of the Board, SALEBHOY AND CO., Agents.

R8892

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the poll in the University constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council will be taken on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. There is only one polling station for electors whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the University constituency in respect of the city of Bombay, viz., the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University. Persons whose names are registered should attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. No voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the city of Bombay.

4. The University returns one representative to the Bombay Legislative Council and the following candidates have been nominated to represent the constituency:-

(1) Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh.

(2) Mr. Mukund Ramdeo.

(3) Dr. Baghnath Furshtottam Paranjape.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,

University Registrar and

Returning Officer.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

C17962

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER VALVES. Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing Made to your specification. Reliable rods and shanks. Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., 11, Hornum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE. CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT COY., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. MULRAJ KHATAU, one of the trustees under the Debenture Trust Deed of the above Company that his Co-trustee Mr. F. E. Dinshaw has no authority from our client to borrow any moneys or to incur any liability for the purpose of the above Company and that neither the assets of the Company nor our client will be responsible for any such loan or liability. Notice is further given that Mr. H. S. Captain has no authority from our client to sign any letter or document or to place any orders on behalf of the above Company or our client.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW AND CO. Attorneys for Mr. Mulraj Khatau.

C17980

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an Auction for the sale of the under noted quantities of timber and sawn material at the Divi Depot (2 miles from Kumbha) of Kumbha Range and Honawar (Malikurva) on the shore near Honawar and Kasarkod Depots of the Honawar Range on the 17th November, 1923 and following days (at Divi) and on the 19th November 1923 onwards at (Honawar and Kasarkod Depots).

Name of Depot.	Kind.	Estimated quantity.
Divi	Junglewood logs	350
	Sisalum	26
	Teak	150
	Sawn material	30
Honawar	Unjunglewood logs	174
	Teak rejected Sleepers 6'	9
	Do. Boards 4' to 10' x 10' x 1"	2
	Do. 4' to 11' x 8' x 1"	1
	Do. Scantlings 6' to 14' x 4'	1
	to 6' x 3' to 5'	1
Kasarkod	Junglewood boards and pillars 30'	40
	Off cuts	60
	General logs	40

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid in on the day of the bid and the balance within a period of 3 months failing which the material will at once be resold at the bidder's risk.

M. S. TUGGERSE,

Divisional Forest Officer,

S. D. Kanara.

Honawar, 27th October, 1923.

C17992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIJAS KAPSONDAS, of Bombay, formerly of Bombay, a widow, residing at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

Bai KABUBAI alias MOTALI, widow of Mathuradas Dhanji, sister of the above named deceased, residing at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

The 17th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C17982

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIMBAK VINAYAK MANOHAR, late of Bombay, Hindu, a Merchant, a Clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company ... Deceased.

ANAPURNABAI, widow of Laxman Vinayak Ranade, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Phansawadi, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NEW BRANCH AT AHMEDABAD.

A BRANCH of the Central Bank of India Ltd. will be opened at RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD, on TUESDAY, 6th November, 1923. The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, the Acting Chief Justice of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony.

The Branch will be open for business from that day.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA,

Managing Director.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Lunacy Act No. 4 of 1912 and

In the matter of Naranjee Waghi, an alleged Lunatic.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—Either wholly or in part a large Godown at Dana Bunder, facing Sholapur Street and Poona Street.

Apply to the undersigned. N. H. MOOS, Receiver and Manager.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

C17986

TENDERS.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the removal of refuse from about 400 dust bins situated in the different parts of the City by Motor Lorries. They should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1923.

A five years' contract will, in the first instance, be given from 1-4-1924 to 31st March, 1929, and will be extended for a further period if the work is satisfactory.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany the tender.

Further particulars and terms of the contract can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours.

A. H. PATEL,

Health Officer,

Surat City Municipality.

C17993

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Humnum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1923, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Fort:

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, Churnam Pans, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Lamps of sorts, Hoop Iron, Slaves of Cast, Trolly Wheels, Manila Rope, Leather and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, Clocks and Watches, Beaters, Hammocks, Augers, Locks, Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles, Tin Lining, Kerosene Oil Empty Cases, Battery boxes, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium Scrap and Water Columns old, empty packing cases, wooden crate and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days, exceeding Holidays from the day of sale failing which goods will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1923.

For further particulars and conditions of sale an application should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their office at 121, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the said auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th November, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE INSOLVENT'S CHEMIST SHOP AND THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO PREPARE SEVENTEEN MEDICINES.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Govindji Damodar (Insolvent) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, Sutar Chawl, Sheik Memon Street, the goodwill of the above named insolvent's shop and the right, title and interest to prepare the following seventeen medicines:

Royal tonic pills; fever and ague pills; asthma cure; magical rheumatic oil; santolene mixture; slater's reverdyne; gerolium hair oil; rose drops for eyes; baby's worm syrup; golden cholera pills; electric tooth-ache drops; royal ring worm paste; senko; orris tooth powder; effective purgative pills; trifolia and universal pain balm.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S BUILDING MATERIALS AT BORIVLI.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Soban Vazir (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th November 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Mr. Gulabdas Gorabhai's bungalow at Mandeshwar Road, Borivli, the building materials of the above named insolvent.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHENDI BAZAR (PAREL ROAD).

Under instructions of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys-at-Law Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, 17th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) will sell by auction on the premises the under mentioned property:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground

SCHOLAR, PATRIOT
AND STATESMAN.

STILL LIVING IN SPIRIT.

FOLLOW IN HIS FOOTSTEPS.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR P. M.
MEHTA'S MEMOIR.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at Sir Cowaji Chhangari Hall, to celebrate the birthday of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Justice D. F. Mehta presiding. There was a large and representative gathering which included many Parsi and Hindu ladies.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said when he was in the college, he was told that students should not dabble in politics because it distracted their studies. He thought, however, that it was desirable that after graduation students should be taught fundamentals of politics so that they may love truth, respect other communities and have selflessness in personal life.

HIS GREAT QUALITIES.

Sir P. M. Mehta had the great and admirable qualities of head and heart. He possessed intellect, eloquence and selflessness with magnetic personality which constituted the attributes of head and heart. This made him fearless in debate in expressing his thoughts. It was because he possessed these attributes that though he was dead he still lived among them in spirit.

A GREAT INDIAN.

Sir C. H. Setalvad then said he had the honour to associate closely with the late Sir P. M. Mehta for a period of 25 years. When he was a mere student in politics and in social reform, Sir P. M. Mehta had already made his mark as a great Indian leader. He considered it his singularly good fortune to have come in close association with a man of such mighty intellect and above all a man of political sagacity and wisdom. It was his good example that inspired him for the love of public work and therefore he tried to follow him in his footsteps as far as possible.

It was said that Sir P. M. Mehta was unapproachable and looked ferocious. His experience, however, was that Sir P. M. Mehta was very simple and full of human kindness. He always encouraged young people to go in public life. His one great principle was to do what was right irrespective of public applause. He did not like to mislead people because he thought that the views he aired were popular. But he did what was right in public interests. It would be a very fine thing indeed if the public men of the present day followed his example.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

His great achievement in public life was his great triumph in Municipal Corporation, in Legislative and Imperial Councils and in a short time after he began his public career he became a great Indian leader. He was appointed a fellow of the Bombay University soon after his return from England as a barrister and for nearly fifty years he served the university as a fellow. He did not think any other man served the university so much. He was regarded in his time by the power that he had that he was a secessionist and looked with distrust but he thought that so far as Government were concerned they always appreciated the virtues of a man after his death. So it was with Dadabhai Naoroji, G. K. Gokhale and also Sir P. M. Mehta.

A TOWERING PERSONALITY.

Mr. Joseph Baptista then said he came across Sir P. M. Mehta forty years ago and he was his (speaker's) first political guru. He had the most towering personality and when the speaker first approached him he felt as if he was like a David before Goliath. The combination of his oratory and debating power surpassed none and he was as pugnacious as he was sagacious. He thought he was an Indian first and Parsi afterwards and therefore he placed the interests of his country first before him. That of the city second and of his own community last. He was the first Indian patriot to raise India in the eyes of the world as a nation with a sense of self-respect.

DUTY OF PARSIS.

Mr. V. J. Patel said Sir P. M. Mehta was one of the greatest men of the world. Unfortunately he came into Sir P. M. Mehta's contact only for a very brief period viz in 1913/14 when he was in the Bombay Legislative Council. If every Indian followed in the footsteps of Sir P. M. Mehta he thought there would be no more history of the Indian nation. If Parsis too followed their great compatriot faithfully India would be deeply grateful to that community. It was said at some quarters that Parsis had lost sympathy of the other sister communities. He refuted this insinuation by giving an instance of Mr. K. F. Nariman who went to the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council by the popular votes of the non-Parsi communities. The reason was that Mr. Nariman like Sir P. M. Mehta considered himself an Indian first and Parsi afterwards. He thought that if Sir P. M. Mehta were alive now he would have certainly non-cooperated with the Government after the Kenya's humiliating decision and donned khadar himself. Nay, he would have even taken an active part in the khadar propaganda. He therefore exhorted the members of the Parsi community to boycott the British goods and put on khadar as a mark of respect of that great leader and Indian patriot, viz., Sir P. M. Mehta.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas as an Epithetian gave some extracts from his diary in regard to the life of Sir P. M. Mehta

and his active interests in the students and particularly in the local University.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was Sir P. M. Mehta who at first protested against the White Man's Supremacy of which they heard so much now a days. In 1883 he carried on a struggle for equal justice between European and Indian. They were fighting now for equal justice in Crown colonies but at that time Indians did not get justice even in their own country and the Europeans wanted to have preferential treatment in the matter of justice. The Europeans wanted men of their own nationality to try their cases as Magistrates and Sir P. M. Mehta opposed this tooth and nail successfully. He used to remind the bureaucracy at that time the downfall of the Roman Empire which fell to pieces owing to injustice and oppression that if they followed that line of administration like Romans their fate would be too a disaster in the end.

"BE SINCERE AND TRUTHFUL."

He thought that if Sir P. M. Mehta were alive now, he would not have taken the same line of agitation in regard to Kenya question, as advocated by some people, to send petitions and deputations but his action would have brought the bureaucracy to their knees. If the Parsi community really appreciated the work of Sir P. M. Mehta they should follow in his footsteps faithfully. He was sorry to find hypocrisy rampant among the members of his community. For instance there were men who decried the unpopularity of the present Governor privately at home and in clubs but the same gentlemen when they came to the Corporation hall voted for an address to the same unpopular Governor. He exhorted them to be sincere and truthful like Sir P. M. Mehta. If they really believed that the present Governor had done any good by all means vote conscientiously but if they thought otherwise they should not talk one thing privately and the other thing publicly.

Then he found most of the Parsis taking active interest in pleasure and luxury and nothing for the civic affairs. He reminded them that they were Indians and as such they should not forget the interests of their country. He hoped the Parsis will perpetuate Sir P. M. Mehta's memory fittingly by following in his footsteps.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON REFORMED
COUNCILS.

(Associated Press)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has arrived here to discuss with the leaders informally certain details connected with the national pact addressed a public meeting last night at Laxmi Narayan Dhanushahi. He said that in his opinion three years of the working of the Reformed Councils had effected no change in the system of government. He advised the voters to send the right person to the Councils and support the Swarajist candidates whose aim was to mend the Councils or to end them and to show to the world that Indians did not support the unjust laws and it was only by working under the control of the Indian Civil Servants.

Dealing with the communal disturbances, Pandit Malaviya said that with the advent of Swaraj these disturbances would disappear. Swaraj was the cure for all ills and they had to fight a tough fight to achieve it.

Swami Shradhanand also spoke and advised the people to work the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Malaviya left for Allahabad last night.

AUSTRALIAN DERBY.

Flemington (Victoria). The Derby has resulted as follows:—
FRANCES TRESSADY ... 1
DRONGO ... 2
KENILCOST ... 3
Betting was 6/1, 5/1, and 33/1.
Ten ran. The race was won by three-quarters of a length, four separating the second and the third.

ZEV DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

New York.—There was a minor sensation to-day over the defeat of Zev in Latonia Championship. In Memoriam won the race. Zev came second and My Own third.—Reuter.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CANDI-
DATURE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—I have seen the letter in your paper saying that there is no public life to my credit.

I am glad I have not the same kind of previous public life on the strength of which other candidates are seeking election. Indeed! That is what has encouraged me to stand for the University Election with full hope that the voters will approve of me.—Yours etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

"THE UNIVERSITY SEAT."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—It is strange that of the three candidates contesting the University seat on the local Legislature, two viz. Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Deshmukh belong to the Nationalist camp. Two Nationalists ranged against each other are sure to divide the votes between them which otherwise would have gone to either and leave a free field for Dr. Paranjape.

Dr. Deshmukh is quite a fresh cut, while Mr. Jayakar is an experienced worker having behind him record of public work. Will it not, therefore, be graceful if Dr. Deshmukh withdraws even at this stage and leave the field open for the two candidates to fight on their own merits.—Yours, etc.,

A. HOME RULER.

CAPTURING
COUNCILS.

CHOICE BEFORE COUNTRY.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS TO
MUSLIM VOTERS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered a lecture on "The Duty of Muslim Voters," on Sunday morning at the Muljibhai Jivraj Library at Khadiak. Mr. L. S. Haji presiding.

Mr. Haji said the object of the meeting was that their political leader Mr. Jinnah should speak to them on the most vital question of the day, namely, the sending of their best representatives into the Assembly. Mr. Jinnah was the leader of the Muslims of India and they looked up to him for direction in all questions. There was only one question before the Muslims and that was whether they were satisfied with what the Government had done to them. If they were, then they should send such men only as would cooperate with Government and help them carry on those reforms to the very end. But as a matter of fact they were not satisfied with them, and they therefore, send into the Legislature men who would get them more rights and show to the world that the reforms did not give the Indians the rights which they desired. The Swaraj Party said that the reforms should be smashed, while the other party said they must cooperate with Government. There was another party which was independent and Mr. Jinnah was a formidable nationalistic independent. There really was little difference between the Swaraj party and the independents. While the Swarajists were going to smash the reforms—which only meant opposing the Government at every step—the independents were also going to do the same.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said every candidate was anxious to secure votes and with that view was exaggerating his claims. But they were the judges and must not be led away by anybody and they must think out for themselves as to who should be their representative. They were passing through a critical time; three years ago when the policy of N.C.O. was launched in the country he, being unable to agree with it had told his dear friends that he could not consent to work with them. The policy of N.C.O. was without doubt a revolutionary programme; it was what he called direct action; it told the Government that they were going to resort not only to lawful methods, but that they would also take up unlawful methods. While he agreed that direct action and revolutionary methods were permissible in the case of a Nation he had come to the conclusion that, honestly and sincerely he could not come to follow that policy. He could have come to them in a khaki coat and cap, but he preferred not to do so, and he had remained in isolation for three years and told his friends that if they believed in their own policy they were welcome to follow it.

HOW TO TACKLE THE PRESENT.

He was not going to tell them whether they were right or wrong, but he asked them not to brood over the past. Only a man would succeed who would consider the present situation and act accordingly. What did it matter if a mistake were committed honestly? Did they think now that they could derive any profit by pursuing the policy of N. C. O. any further? He would tell his N.C.O. friends that there was no shame in failure, provided they did not brood over their past failure and were versatile enough to take up new methods and act more energetically than ever. He thought the division of opinion about Council entry would weaken those who want inside the Councils and the latter would be handicapped. It was most unfortunate, but they had to face the situation. They were given a constitution and were at a stage which was called the influencing stage. Provided they could get the help of the finest intellects in the country, they could break through the present reforms. But he did not want to brood and he wished there was more work and organisation in the country than brooding. What was the good of saying that some people were going to smash the Councils? What was the good of saying that when they had no majority in the Councils? Had they organised themselves even to get a majority in the Councils? He was not going into the Council for any honour, or employment, for any job or anything. They must think over the programme which he would put before them and decide over it. He had no personal ambitions or axe to grind. He thought the next session of the Assembly was going to be the most vital and critical in the history of India and if they wished they could send him there.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

He believed above all things in the political unity between Hindus and Muslims and he believed in it as a practical proposition; it was a compact made on the sacred soil of Lucknow. He thought it was a practical proposition, but they must do their best to solve it. Unless they had political unity between Hindus and Muslims what were they going to demand? Before asking Government to give them something, should they join together and say what should be their respective shares? Otherwise there was likely to be suspicion and hatred. If they did not agree, the Government would say Hindus and Muslims were not agreed upon the common demands, and what was the use of coming to them for more reforms. In the English Press the greatest importance was attached to Hindu-Muslim riots, and it was on account of this disunity, the British Government was in India for the last many years. The British Press said it had not been for the British, every Hindu would fly at the throat of the Muslims and vice versa and that if there were no British they asked, where would Lucknow be? He told them that it was a very vital thing and it was exploited by their enemies for all it was worth. Even Gopal Smuts said that because Indians had no rights in India they could not have them in South Africa. The first question was the Hindu-Muslim entente

and he promised them to devote his life to work towards that end. In the Assembly they would be able to do better if he had the support of the millions in India for Government would then take him more seriously knowing that he had the millions of India at his back, otherwise it would be mere pan supari and soda water.

PROGRAMME IN THE LEGISLATURES.

As soon as they went into the Council they would put forward a considered scheme demanding certain things from Government. He mentioned the memorandum of 1910 in the drafting of which, he said, he had no little share. If their demands were properly backed up, the Government of India would see that they meant real business. Government were shrewd, clever and well-informed and when they realised that things had reached the breaking point and that it was no use resisting further, then they would yield. Look at Egypt, where there was no organised revolution or revolt, but when Government found that both Muslims and Copts were united in their demands they had to concede the demands, although there was the suspension of the constitution and the rule of the martial law. Still there was no revolution, and when the British Government saw that things had come to a breaking point, they conceded the demands substantially. If things came to that point in India, it would be far more terrible than in Egypt. As soon as they went into the Councils they would make their demands and the result would depend upon the members they sent into the Councils, and also upon the people outside the Councils in the country. The responsibility would be that of Government. He was not going into the Council to break the Government, or to smash it or to paralyse it. If Government did not grant their demands then they would be perfectly right in creating a constitutional deadlock and it would be perfectly legitimate for them to make all proper sorts of representatives into the Councils policies would be laid down and put into force *ex parte*. Therefore, it was only proper that they should send the proper representatives into the Councils.

INDIA'S VITAL PROBLEMS.

They had to consider the question of Indianisation of the Army, which was the most vital question to them for without the soldiers the ballot box would be of very little use. Then again there was the Civil Service Commission question and the Tariff Reform question. Railway management question was no less important for it placed a great handicap on Indian industries. Whether they gave him their votes or not, he appealed to them not to be led away by communal ideas and prejudices. Their representative was the representative of all the Muslims and represented the interests of the whole community. The voters were the masters of their representatives in the Council, and he (Mr. Jinnah) would always represent their interests, their wishes, their ideas, and if, at any time, he found that he disagreed with them, he would at once resign his seat. But the cause of Muslims was also the cause of the Hindus and he would tell the Hindus that Swaraj was impossible for India, unless they took the Muslims with them. To-day Muslims felt more and more that they were the sons of India and that unless they joined hands with the Hindus all progress would be impossible and that they would never get any self-Government.

Mr. Haji said the lecturer had placed before them two questions, viz., the placing of a national pact before the Government and secondly, if that were not granted to make all Government impossible. For that purpose they had to send their best representatives into the Council. He did not tell them who the best men were for the purpose of carrying out their wishes. They had to elect only those persons who were willing to co-operate with the people.

SWARAJ PARTY AND MR. JINNAH.

In reply to a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Jinnah said he had nothing to say against the Swaraj Party as a party. When Mr. Das came to Bombay, and before the party was actually launched, they knew the name by which it was called—Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party. It was at the speaker's instance that the name was changed to Swaraj Party. Not only that but the fundamental articles, the essential articles of the Swaraj Party were drafted by him in consultation with Messrs. Das, Natarajan and Jaykar, with every one of which he wholeheartedly agreed. But because he agreed with the principles, he need not belong to the Swaraj Party. For various matters had to be considered before joining any party. He did not wish to join the party merely for the purpose of getting votes, because he wanted to be elected to the Council. He would only join the party when he found that there were men who would be valuable colleagues and who would do very valuable work. The articles of the party had to be worked out in practice and only when they had a good combination of men could they do it. Unfortunately, the Swaraj Party was not still organised, and therefore, he did not see his way to join it.

Mr. Jinnah continued saying the "Voice of India," a very juvenile paper, had at first praised him to the seventh heaven and welcomed his entrance into politics, and wished him all success but later in its second article suddenly it remembered his opponent who had announced his candidature long before his. Of course it was for those to Judge who follow the lead of that paper why this was done; but as it was stated in that paper that Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji had actually offered to resign in his favour, provided Mr. Jinnah signed the Congress Creed, but that the speaker had refused to do so, he (Mr. Jinnah) felt it necessary to say that the statement was absolutely untrue. "Fancy Mr. Hussainbhai advising me," said Mr. Jinnah, "but if it is intended to help my opponent, it did not do him credit that he should have made such a proposal to me as a matter of bargain." It would be an insult to make such a proposal to him, and it was an insult to Mr. Lalji, said Mr. Jinnah, to attribute to him that he made such a proposal at all.

"I may however, tell you," concluded Mr. Jinnah, "that my disagreement, is not with the creed of the Congress, so much as its policy and programme which is a matter of fundamental principle. The Congress Creed was adopted verbatim by the Muslim League since the Special Sessions of the

All-India Muslim League at Calcutta in 1919 and I have yet remained its President up to this very moment." There were only two parties in the country, he said, one a very powerful party believing in direct action, and the other which believed that the time for direct action was not yet. All other parties were mere matters of detail. There could be no party system in the country, as they had in England, for in India they had no control over the Government. The object of both parties was only one and that was the transfer of power from bureaucratic control to democratic control. (Cheers).

SWARAJIST'S SUCCESS AT SURAT.

We understand that Dr. M. M. Mehta, the Swaraj Party candidate of Surat, has secured the greatest number of votes in the recent Council elections. The other two candidates were Messrs. C.M. Gandhi and Antia.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

To-day (Monday) the 5th instant there will be two election contests in Bombay city, viz:—(1) The Mahomedan and (2) the University constituencies. For the first there are eight candidates for two seats, while the latter is contested by three candidates for one seat. The venue of contests for the Mahomedan constituency will be at the following four places:—(1) Elphinstone High School, (2) Nowroji Hill, (3) Wilson College and (4) V. J. Technical Institute. For the University constituency the election will take place in the University Senate Hall. For both these elections time allotted is as before, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with an interval of one hour at noon. The following are the candidates from the Mahomedan constituency:—

	Symbol
(1) Abdul Tyeb Shaikh	Horse
Abdul Hussainulla	
(2) Hoosaini Mohamed	Flag
Rahimtoola	
(3) Hoosainbhai Abdulla	Tiger
Lalji	
(4) Ibrahim Suleman	Sword
Haji	
(5) Jafferbhai Abdullabhai	Elephant
Lalji	
(6) Mohmedali Allabux	Cart
Mohmedali Hoosainbhai	
Haveliwala	Scale
(8) Mirza Ali Mohamed	Bicycle
Khan	

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY.

For University constituency Dr. Paranjape, the present Minister of Education, Mr. M.R. Jaykar, Dar-ul-Law and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. are the candidates.

MADRAS ELECTION RESULTS.

(Associated Press)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The counting of votes for the general Mahomedan constituency of the City of Madras to the Legislative Council concluded this evening. Out of eleven candidates contesting for four seats the following lead the list in the order mentioned and were declared elected:—

Dr. C. Natesa Mudliar, O. Thanikachalam Chetty, Sir P.T. Chetty and S. Venkatchalam Chetty.

Large crowds were present in the compound of the Ripon Buildings anxiously awaiting the results for the University seat. Mr. Satyamurthi (Swarajist) has been declared elected by an overwhelming majority of votes.

RAJKOT ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

RAJKOT, Nov. 1.

The project of the electrification of Rajkot is nearing completion. The supply to the public will begin early next year. Mr. S. C. Ghose, the consulting engineer from Bombay, has come here on a visit of inspection. H. H. the Thakore Sahib has ordered electrification of the State textile mills and spinning factory. Orders for electrical equipment of both the factories have been placed with the English Electric Company Ltd. who will also carry out the erection of all the electrical plants.

PROTECTIVE DUTY AND
KEROSENE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Before the Tariff Board to-day, Sir Robert Watson Smyth gave evidence on behalf of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company. He said that firm had no direct interest in steel and therefore they looked upon the question of imposing protective duty from the point of view of the importer and consumer. Sir Robert dealt with the probable effect of protection upon the various branches of the firm's activities. He did not think it would have a great effect on their cotton business, but in engineering works, increase in duty on their raw materials would affect every piece of work they undertook. They had passed through a period of extreme depression. They had a keen struggle with Home firms and looked at the matter with the greatest anxiety which would also seriously affect their paint and Shellac business. The chief difficulty in their coal trade was transport which he regarded as being in a worse condition than before the war. Replying to Mr. Ghosh, Sir Robert said he attended not as vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, but in his own capacity.

The representative of the Standard Oil Company protested against the proposed increase in duty on Tin plates. He argued that Indian firms admitted their inability to place tin plates on the market at present, and the Standard Oil Company consumed 7,200 tons annually in India, and the imposition of a duty of 45 per cent. would cause an addition of nearly eleven lakhs of rupees to the cost of Kerosene, and including other companies, the addition would be forty lakhs which would probably have to be passed on to the consumer. The witness denied that importing companies combined to fix the price of kerosene.

BOMBAY CITY AND
SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Polling Day for Council Elections for the Bombay City Mahomedan, the European and the University Constituencies. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 6.

First L.L.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.

B. P. C. C. Council meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Meeting of Improvement Trust, 12-30 p.m.
Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

Kali Chander : Bank Holiday.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

Divali : Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Hindu New Year (Samarat 1885) : Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

S.S. "Mooltan", with English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 9 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.

"BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA'S GARDEN."

The Band of the G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F. (1) will play music at the Sir P. Mehta's Garden, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—One Arabian (Muscat) Gazelle (Gazella Muscatensis) by Mr. A.P. Miller. One pair of Leopard cubs (Felis pardus) by H.H. the Chief Sahib of Jala.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mauritius" with the Mail from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train left Bombay at 4 p.m. and were due in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mail left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Khadi-Swadeshi Bazar and Parsi Rajkya Sabha there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Madhav Baug, C.P. Tank, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th instant, being the Diwali and New Year Day, when all are requested to come and buy Swadeshi Khadi and pure Swadeshi articles. Hours 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY WAIFS.

AN APPEAL.

The Superintendent, The Byramji Bhabha Children's Home, Mirzapur, writes:— "I appeal to the generous public of Bombay for help to the unfortunate children brought together by the efforts of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, in these Christmas holidays. There are boys and girls of ages ranging from 3 to 13, some without parents, some with parents, whose whereabouts are not known, most of them neglected. We feed them, clothe them, lodge them in the above houses, and their number is nearly 175 for the present, and this means a lot of money. The Diwali Holidays are on, and hence this appeal to the Bombay parents to be good enough to help the homeless, neglected children who will feel that they can have also Diwali to enjoy. Money, clothing, bedding, blankets, sweets, toys, anything and everything will be most cordially welcomed. Interested donors are requested to communicate with me." The Superintendent, The Byramji Bhabha Children's Home, Mirzapur.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT TO EXTORT
CONFESSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Poonji Datta and three others were charged with wrongfully confining Amritlal Sunderji with a view to extort a confession on the 11th October last. Mr. R. P. Thanavala, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. Parikh, pleader. The facts of the case were that the complainant was employed by the first accused who has a goldsmith's shop at Kham Bazar. The first accused lost Rs. 30 on the 10th of October last and suggested the complainant. He therefore with the help of the other accused tied him with a rope and confined him in a room with a view to extort a confession. As the complainant did not admit the guilt he was released. Subsequently information was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship discharged the accused for want of evidence.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. G. Samuel, Shed Superintendent, No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock reports to the police theft of 14 pieces of flower silk cloth and 72 dozen coloured silk handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 2,240.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923.
(605th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE LESSON.

The lesson of the tragedy-comedy that has just come to a close at Whitehall should not be lost upon India amidst the luxuriance of verbiage to which, thanks to Reuters, we are being treated for the last two or three days. Though Dr. Sapru does not appear to be alive to it, it is contained partly in the speech of Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald and the memorandum of General Smuts and partly in the message sent by the Viceroy of India to the Secretary of State. Mr. Fitzgerald was frank enough to tell the delegates to the Conference, including Dr. Sapru, that he did not think that the Indian representatives, meaning thereby Dr. Sapru and the Maharaja of Alwar, occupied an equal status with the rest of the delegates. He said: "They are not really sent by an independent Indian Government and they cannot be really regarded as equal with the rest of us." Mr. Fitzgerald went on to add: "If I were an Indian, putting myself in their position, I would recognise that this hyper-sensitiveness that they have about their treatment outside India arises really from the fact that they have not so far reached the degree of self-government that the rest of us have reached." The only solution of the problem, therefore, he pointed out, was "for Indians to be in a position to make real reciprocal arrangements and make bargain for bargain." In other words, Mr. Fitzgerald sees no satisfactory solution of India's difficulties till she attains Swaraj and he urged Indians to strive to achieve it with all possible speed. Only when India is in the position of a sovereign State and is able to bargain with the sister States of the Empire on equal footing, will the latter deem it essential to concede her legitimate demands. General Smuts also, in the memorandum he circulated among his colleagues upholds practically the same view. While he claims for his own Government perfect freedom to deal with the nationals of other Dominions, he has no objection to India enjoying the same right. He says: "India should be free to deal with the nationals of the Dominions on the basis of reciprocal treatment and there should be no resentment or ill-feeling on the part of India or the Dominions concerned. Their relations in this matter should be practically those of friendly sovereign States towards each other."

While the position has thus been frankly but correctly put, Dr. Sapru unfortunately, appears not to appreciate it. He seems still to believe that those who are helots in their own country can aspire to be free citizens abroad. Dr. Sapru actually proceeded to argue with Mr. Fitzgerald about the primary necessity of Indians achieving self-government before hoping to secure redress of the grievances of their nationals abroad. Dr. Sapru sees no reason "why until we get complete self-government in India, we should be treated on a lower footing in King

George's Empire outside India." If the same blood as runs in the veins of the White population of the Dominion had been flowing in Dr. Sapru's and his countrymen's veins, the latter need not have waited until they got complete self-government to be treated on a footing of equality with the Whites. But such blood is not so running and that supplies the "reason" for the invidious treatment, which Dr. Sapru fails to see. Dr. Sapru does not realise the truth embodied in the saying, "blood is always thicker than water." He believes that the "strong sentiment" which he and his countrymen cherish, that they being subjects of the same King should enjoy an equal status with the rest of the subjects of the Empire, is or should prove to be a sufficient reason for the equality of treatment being conceded to them. But the history of the last few years should have disillusioned Dr. Sapru. Unfortunately, we see it has not. It is the tragic "Liberal" mentality again—which hugs the fond delusion that one who is a slave at home can hope to rub shoulders with one's masters when abroad. It is because Mahatma Gandhi, after years of patient endeavour—fruitless endeavour—to convince the Colonial Governments of the essential justice of Indians' claims, realised that he and his countrymen could not hope to secure complete justice until they were masters in their own house, that he urged his countrymen to concentrate all their energies on winning Swaraj. Dr. Sapru and his fellow-Liberals, on the other hand, are deluding themselves with the hope that appeals to the generosity of the Colonial Whites will alone suffice.

As we have already remarked, the lesson of the Conference is contained partly also in the message by the Viceroy read by Dr. Sapru. Though Lord Reading in the speech at the Chelmsford Club pretended to poohpooh the boycott of British goods, he and his Government did not evidently wish to conceal from the Imperial Conference the gravity of the situation that is bound to arise out of the boycott movement. Lord Reading's Government, therefore, have drawn attention to the resolution passed by the Bombay Corporation and the public meeting at Poona to boycott Empire goods. Such a reference, more than any "emphatic protest" that the Government of India might have made about the Kenya decision, was calculated to give the Conference a warning of the grave consequences sure to follow an unsympathetic handling of the question of Indians' status in the Empire. As Dr. Sapru told them, the British Empire without India would be a poor show indeed. Hence, though detailed references to the boycott movement were not made in the Conference, Indians may rest assured that the delegates saw through the ill-concealed anxiety of the Government of India in that connection and their "sympathetic" attitude towards Dr. Sapru's suggestions was due in a large measure to this apprehension of the dangers ahead for the Empire. The duty of Indians, therefore, is not to let their attention be diverted by Dr. Sapru's delaying tactics and the vague assurances of the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary, but to carry on the boycott movement vigorously, till His Majesty's Government, which at present sees no prospect of reversing the Kenya decision, is compelled, by the avenging power of facts, to see that prospect clearly and at close range. Let the Government of India's committee set to work when they will and in what leisurely fashion they like, but the people of India must not slacken their efforts in the least to effect a complete boycott of Empire goods. If the Imperial and Dominion Governments are genuinely anxious to do justice to India, a movement like that of boycott will really help them to arrive at a just decision in all possible speed. The righting of the Kenya will really be a step towards Swaraj, for the will of the Indian nation will have then succeeded in bending the back of the Die-hards both here and in England.

DR. PARANJPYE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Dr. Paranjpye's "achievements" have been too thoroughly exposed in these columns to make it necessary to remind the graduate voters of this Presidency today that they should not vote for him. There is, however, one subject of great importance to which we cannot help drawing their earnest attention. Dr. Paranjpye, in his election manifesto, while recounting his various achievements (sic) makes mention of the appointment of a Technical and Industrial Education Committee under the chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The final Report of this Committee was submitted to the Government in March last year and the Minister does not seem to have taken as yet any notice of the Report. He excuses his apparent neglect on the ground, as he puts it in his manifesto, that the Report as submitted consists of two sections embodying entirely opposite

points of view. The Report is supposed to be still under consideration though a year and half has passed since it was submitted. The main difficulty is stated to be one of funds and a subsidiary difficulty is represented to be "the want of factories and works where actual instruction can be given to apprentices." The excuses are untenable. In the first place it is doubtful if the Minister has carefully read the Report of the Committee. There are no two entirely opposite points of view as will be seen from the main points of difference between the two sections of the Reports as given in the summary in the Minority Report signed by the Indian members. The Minister and his department had been anything but friendly to the working of the Committee ever since it was known that the Indian members of Sir Visvesvaraya's Committee were insistently urging the Indian point of view in the interests of the Presidency. From the minutes attached to the Report it will be seen that the Indian members had to fight hard at every step and when it became generally known that the English element was not likely to be successful in getting over to its side the Indian members, all attempts were made by the Government officers, for which Dr. Paranjpye is mainly responsible, to make the Indian members yield to the wishes of the English colleagues. It was an open secret among the members of the Committee that the influences working behind the English element would get the Report shelved as useless. There is not a single Government Committee Report which, within our recollection, has received the treatment meted out to this Report by Dr. Paranjpye's Department. At the outset Dr. Paranjpye obtained an English majority on the Committee and, later on, the English element was strengthened by the addition of a representative of Bombay Trades' Association. After the submission of the Report Dr. Paranjpye's Department kept back copies of the Report from the public for a long time. Even the University did not get its copy of the Report for over a year.

Dr. Paranjpye's contemptuous treatment of the Minority Report of Sir Visvesvaraya's Committee is thus a sufficient proof of the Minister's regard for Indian public opinion. Having failed to secure the support of the Indian members, he does not seem to have left the matter there, but we hear that he has appointed a small confidential committee with a view not to reconsider the recommendations of Indian members but apparently to draw up a proposal acceptable to the foreign technical interests in the Presidency. It is difficult to explain Dr. Paranjpye's hostile attitude towards the Report. There was not a single Indian member of the Committee who had identified himself with any political party unacceptable either to Dr. Paranjpye or his Department. There was no "wild" element in its composition and as for the Chairman no one in his senses could say that Sir Visvesvaraya after over forty years of most responsible service did not know what he was talking about or with whom he was associating. But Dr. Paranjpye seemed to know better; for to him the Minority Report was a wild talk of unpractical men. The two Reports, if closely studied, will be found to go in parallel lines. The difference is in degree and not in the substance. While the English members of the Committee recognise the need for urgent change in technical education, they propose to go very slowly. The Indian members, on the other hand, have given a very clear, practical and well thought out scheme which meets the most urgent requirements of the Presidency. Their suggestions, if carried out even as modified by Dewan Bahadur Godbole, would within the next decade make a considerable change in the technical talent of the Presidency and effectively put a stop to the importation of the so-called technical experts from abroad. If such measures as are recommended by the Indian members are carried out, there need be not a single foreign member in a second committee of inquiry that would be necessary a few years hence. But, unfortunately, Dr. Paranjpye would seem to desire that we should continue to be dependent on the imported expert rather than become independent and self-reliant in technical skill necessary for the development of indigenous industries on national lines.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and the Coalition Cabinet.
Writing about the Stresemann Cabinet, the German papers are jubilant about its success in keeping up the Coalition Government. "The great Coalition is dead—long live the great Coalition" so writes the "Weser-Zeitung", the Bremen journal, which has not shown much sympathy until now for the politics of the extreme left in the German Parliament, but is now obliged to confess that the leaders of this party of the extreme left are conducting themselves with a sense of responsibility. The first Stresemann Cabinet had resigned, because the financial ability of its Finance Minister, Helfferding, was adversely criticised by the German radicals and the social democrats. Within a week Stresemann was able to rearrange his Cabinet minus Helfferding, the finance portfolio being given to Dr. Luther, who is not a radical himself but who sympathises with the economic policy of the radical group. Dr. Luther is the former Mayor of Essen and in that capacity the French occupation authorities were in no way pleased with his civic duties. His taking charge of the reparations problem has not pleased the followers of M. Poincaré, but the German people expected great things from their Cabinet, which they considered really representative as it was made up of the leaders of the People's party, the Centre party, the Catholic stronghold, the democrats and the extreme radical elements. The Cabinet, as the latest cables show, is now in the process of dissolution, the Socialist members having left it.

French Opinion on the Ruhr Question.

The French Chauvinists are not at all satisfied with the work of the Stresemann Cabinet. They are angry with it, because they think that although it has agreed to the stoppage of passive resistance in the Ruhr, it is not taking active steps in profiting conditions in the occupied area which would make the workers give the old normal economic output. The "Ere Nouvelle", the Paris journal, which has latterly made a speciality of moralising on the Ruhr situation and Germany's duty in keeping the world peace (!) advises the Stresemann Cabinet to endeavour to produce a better moral impression upon the allies. Otherwise, in the opinion of the French paper, it would go under just as Cuno did. It assures Stresemann that France is not interested in keeping Germany throughout in the position of a defeated enemy, as such a policy would mean an end to courageous politics in France, and France wants courageous leadership today, in fact personal leadership, if she is to get her due share of reparations, without appearing revengeful. The French as a people might talk of revenge, but the French leaders of public opinion should not. The paper asserts that the talk of revenge by France only makes the position of England more powerful on the Continent, as Germany comes to consider England as her only friend.

The Changed Angle of Vision.

The lesson of the Council elections has evidently been not lost on the "Times of India." It no longer thinks that democracy is a far-coat for which India has no use. It dare not any longer assume that the Nationalists have no hold on the electorates. From ridicule and vilification of the Nationalist leaders, it is obliged to assume a less supercilious and more reasonable, not to say deferential, attitude towards them. So, reading the signs of the times, the journal now thinks that the Secretary of State did a very good thing in over-ruling the wishes of the Legislative Assembly and appointing the Royal Commission on Public Services. The object of the Commission is no longer the investigation of the grievances of the superior branches of the services. It is now a question solely of letting these services have their own way in defiance of the popular will in the matter. The journal realises, and warns all European members of the services—that when Indians succeed in winning responsible Government, they will no longer tolerate the pampering of the European branches of the services. Hence, the wisest and safest course, in the eyes of the journal, is to forestall such a contingency and face the Swaraj of the near future with settled facts. The pay and prospects of the European employees must be brightened regardless of the plight of India and the necessities of the case.

Boycott the Public Services Commission.

The Commission has been appointed in deliberate defiance of the nation's wishes and it will fulfil its task in defiance of the popular will. The "Times" devoutly hopes that "the result of the Commission will be measures that will once more restore the confidence of the services in the powers above them . . . and which will enable the services once more to work wholeheartedly in guiding India towards self-government." Of course, it does not strike the journal that there is any necessity for the restoration of the confidence of the people of this country in the services. The journal evidently believes that the services can fulfil their mission of "guiding India towards self-government" without the equipment of the confidence of the nation to such palpable make-believe must to a complete boycott of the Commission. If the Co-operators have any grain of self-respect left in them, they must totally eschew this Commission, whose one purpose is to strengthen the services in their defiance of the nation. But whatever the Co-operators do, the public can materially contribute to defeat the purpose of the Commission by rigid boycott of it so far as it lies in their power.

Protection for Indian Steel Industry.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have expressed themselves in strong opposition to the Tata Iron and Steel Company on the ground that Burma is not interested in steel manufacture and is in need of a supply of steel manufactures whereas protection would force up the prices. This is a thinly-disguised echo of the unseemly agitation which has been set up for some time past in the Anglo-Indian Press of Calcutta. With a very robust reliance on British material and the British method of doing things, with unbecoming bias in favour of imperial preference and the support of "Home" industries, the votaries of free trade in Clive Street have exclaimed the bogey of hurting the consumers if any protection were given to the producers of steel. Whatever the value in the study of political economy of the conception of "consumers" may be, for clearing ideas, in actual practice, we fear the notion of consumers is grossly overdone. It is a figment of imagination which Anglo-Indian critics of Indian conditions have from time to time tried to impress upon an unsuspecting public. Whenever there is a proposal to tax Lancashire either in support of the Charka or the mill industry of India, there is the same bogey of consumers trotted forth. But who are really the consumers of steel on whose account the Anglo-Indian Press has acquired such a sudden solicitude? Certainly not those poor classes of the com-

munity for whom consideration would be but just; but rather the big builders and manufacturers when it would not matter at all if the price of steel goods were raised by a third. The Burma Chamber's own list of steel consumers is the strongest condemnation of its own case. Now that there is the case before the country of what must be regarded as one of the most godly plans for the manufacture of steel existing in the world, simply because this industry has been controlled by the top by Indians and because the investment therein is almost entirely in the hands of Indians, a cry is set up against the necessary temporary support to be given to it by means of tariff. If the Anglo-Indian merchants feel so keenly the interests of the consumer, by whom the mass of the population of this country are implied, why are they so slack in supporting proposals for the improvement of the condition of third class passengers and for the reduction of expenditure of public utility companies by the substitution of Indians in place of Europeans? Mills, railways, factories, port trusts and other bodies mentioned in the letter of the Burma Chamber of Commerce spend money as much on services as on commodities. Why is it that the Indian demand for reduction of charges on services is ridiculed, and is never recorded a moment's serious consideration, whereas the legitimate request of one of the great pioneer industries of this country is openly run down as opposed to the general interest of India?

A Selfish Outcry.

If any discrimination has to be made in this country it should be between the children of the soil, the permanent inhabitants, and foreign exploiters who have made this country their temporary home. The Indian community must benefit by every attempt which is made to increase the scope for employment of the middle-class, to increase the scope for skilled labour of the working classes, to secure investments in industries on the part of the investor which are likely to bring him better returns and generally to give the best opportunity for inventiveness and organization on the part of Indians to come forth. The so-called free trade is really not a free trade but a compulsory imposition on this country of supplies of materials manufactured in the United Kingdom. The 95 per cent. of stores purchased in the United Kingdom for Government purposes, of which Mr. Innes boasted at the Imperial Economic Conference, offer a very sad commentary on the effusion of the Burma Chamber of Commerce. All this outcry about consumers' interest is out of place and out of tune in India. Do not consumers exist in other civilised countries where the policy of protection for the steel industry is universally in vogue? Are those countries so unmindful of the true interests of the mass of their population? As for any variation in prices which may result out of a considered fiscal policy controlled by Indians and recommended as likely to result in real and permanent benefit to the Indian nation, such variations could be put up with as cheerfully as the variation in prices which arose during the year for the satisfaction of the military intentions of England, or in the aftermath of the war through the policy of control introduced by the Government of India in various departments. Those who are denouncing themselves hoarse about the interests of consumers, might take an opportunity of examining the fact that the foodstuffs of millions of people in India have increased in value on account of the great famine in Japan. Have the Anglo-Indian champions of the Indian people done anything against the undue rise of prices for foodstuffs either on this occasion or on any of the previous occasions? No class or section of the Indian people nor credit the European mercantile community of this country with any kind of guardianship of their interests, and the organized opposition to the impartial examination by the Tariff Board of the sections involved in the request of the steel industry for protection reflects no credit either on the methods or the motives of the parties concerned. In our opinion it is not calculated to mislead anybody. The outcry of such interested parties in India is now ignored, according to the latest cables, by their conferees in England, and unless the Indian authorities, like the newly formed Tariff League, wake up and take action in time, we shall find this country's interests being once again gambled away in an unsympathetic bureaucracy.

Echo of Fahmy Trial.

The British Press is still going over the acquittal of Madame Fahmy. The latest recruit to the ranks of those, whose inveterate prejudices against the Eastern race, makes them blind to the demands of justice, is the "Review of Reviews"—that great organ founded by W. T. Stead, the champion of sinners against sinners and nationalities. Fortunately, the "Review" does not command the same influence as it did at the time of Stead. In the September issue of the journal, the Editor, speaking of Ali Fahmy, says: "The man in this case was an Egyptian of the vulgar rich class, depraved in habit and Eastern in mind; the wife a French woman, courted as mistress but grossly ill-treated in matrimony. The killing in a London hotel was uncontestable; but on the evidence, an Old Bailey jury found that it had been an unintended incident of self-defence. Madame Fahmy was, therefore, acquitted legally. The trial had no special value; socially it illustrated the dangers of Oriental and Western marriages. The judge's summing up was impeccable. The verdict was legally correct, but in no case would a British Home Secretary have sent to the scaffold or to imprisonment for life a woman who had been struck repeatedly, whose jaw had once been dislocated and who was systematically ill-treated in a process of 'training' or taming. Even Petenich's methods were milder. So there is a European analogy also to Ali Fahmy in Petenich, the former is not a peculiarity of an Oriental! How can the killing of Ali Fahmy be an unintended incident of self-defence, when Ali was stooping down, to kiss his dog? According to this journal, the possession of an Eastern mind is enough for a man to be damned. But what of that Western mind, which, losing itself in race hatred, forgets the elementary function of Law and Justice?"

IMPENDING LOSS OF INDIAN MARKET

PROTECTIONIST POLICY.

MR. BALDWIN'S IDEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Baldwin, in a speech at Manchester on developing the Protectionist policy, said his ideal was one of a great Empire with free trade within its borders, and every port regarding itself one nation, one land and one home. They could reach that ideal by binding the Empire together economically. If they did not do so, the law of economic gravitation must draw them into a more powerful economic orbit. By establishing preference throughout the Empire they were doing nothing against the principles of Free Trade but making freer trade over a greater area. He proposed to put a tax on manufactured goods with special regard to those imports that caused the greatest amount of unemployment, give substantial preference to the Dominions, to put no tax on wheat or meat, to investigate the best way to help agriculture and maintain the nation's tillage, to coordinate the existing schemes of insurance and to develop our own estates in our Empire. It was an integral part of his policy to devote a portion of the new revenue to pushing ahead development as never before. No one could say how long it would be before the economic conditions of Europe were again stable, and time had come for Britain to rely on herself. Incidentally, he declared, he would not be satisfied until we so developed the Empire as to be absolutely independent of America with regard to cotton growing. He concluded by intimating that the country must decide after the opposing policies had been explained to the public.

INDIA GOING PROTECTIONIST.

Mr. Baldwin, continuing, said that in the great market of India they were confronted by two factors, firstly, the poverty of customers, and, secondly—and this was far more alarming of the two—that India upon whom they looked as the market for all time in the natural process of evolution, is now in the sole control, for all practical purposes, of her fiscal system and like the rest of the world's going protectionist. There must be a market there for many years both for us and our competitors in the East, but how important it was if possible for England to obtain in that market substantial preference both for the reason of the competition and because preference would bring British goods within the reach of the poor.—Reuter.

GENERAL TARIFF

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Cardiff, referred to the Government's proposal for a general tariff on manufactured goods and said an Advisory Committee would be appointed immediately to interview the representatives of different industries and only after collecting all information would the Government be able to frame a general tariff. He intimated such proposals would be submitted to the decision of the country before next winter.—Reuter.

LORD DERBY'S QUALIFIED APPROVAL

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Presiding at a meeting, in Manchester, at which Mr. Baldwin's speech was delivered, Lord Derby expressed qualified approval of Protection and declared he would like to see raw cotton dumped in Britain to the greatest extent. Mr. Baldwin had voiced the disquietude regarding the export of cotton and machinery to the Far East which would put the weapon of competition in the hands of cheap labour. He drew attention to the condition of affairs in China, making trading most difficult.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

All Dominion representatives at the Economic Conference have accepted, as generous and likely to be completely successful, the project, drafted by the strong Committee of the Conference, submitted by Sir Philip Lloyd-Greaves by which the Imperial Government give financial assistance respecting the expenditure on the orders placed in Britain in connection with the approved schemes relating to communications, lighting, drainage, irrigation, etc. The maximum grant would be three-quarters of interest charges for five years. Government will introduce necessary legislation. The Conference, after Lord Lovat had urged the imperativeness of adopting a definite forestry policy by all Dominions, based on the knowledge of their resources, unanimously passed a resolution accepting the general resolutions of the recent Imperial Forestry Conference, Canada recommending that these were suitable for the consideration of Empire Governments.

The Conference further passed a resolution approving of the establishment and cost of maintaining the reconstituted Imperial Institute and proposing the following annual contributions: from Canada and Australia two thousand sterling each, New Zealand, South Africa and India 1,200 the Irish Free State and Newfoundland 200 and recommending the addition of the representative of the Treasury to the new administration of the Institute.—Reuter.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

IMPERIAL NATIONALITY AND LOCAL CITIZENSHIP.

REPARATIONS INQUIRY

ADVISORY POWERS UNACCEPTABLE TO U. S.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 3.

Every hope is entertained here that unanimity will be reached among the European Allies upon the terms of the invitation to the Reparations Inquiry to be extended to the United States. While it is not proposed to invest the inquiry with other than advisory powers it would appear from the Washington newspapers' telegrams that the United States Authorities would be disinclined to participate in such a body if its powers were too severely limited. The majority of the interested Powers are thus of the same mind on this point and particular satisfaction is felt here at the helpful suggestions made by the Belgian Government in regard to the wording of the British draft invitation. These were at once incorporated in the document and it is hoped that the French Government, whose own proposed alterations, it was felt, would too severely restrict the work of inquiry, will agree to the terms of the invitation as suggested by the British and Belgian Governments.—B. O. W.

POINCARÉ'S INSISTENCE ON LIMITATION.

Paris.—There is reason to believe M. Poincaré's further communication to the British Embassy, to-day, still insists on the necessity of limiting the scope of the proposed Committee of Experts.—Reuter.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Washington.—It is stated President Coolidge believes the restriction of the scope of the proposed expert enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay will render it useless to proceed with the plan.—Reuter.

BONAR LAW'S FUNERAL.

PRINCE OF WALES REPRESENTS KING

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is officially stated that the Prince of Wales will represent the King at Mr. Bonar Law's funeral at Westminster Abbey, on November 3rd, and will be the principal pall-bearer. The Premier, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Lords Fitz Allan, Carson and Beaverbrook, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will also be pall-bearers.—Reuter.

LATER

Mr. Bonar Law was privately cremated at Golders Green to-day.—Reuter.

A NAVAL PAGEANT.

DOMINION DELEGATES INSPECT ATLANTIC FLEET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In fine weather, with a strong breeze blowing, Col. Amery, Mr. Massey, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Mackenzie King and three hundred distinguished guests inspected, off Spithead, the Atlantic Fleet of seventy ships all built since 1914, assembled in five lines totalling fifteen miles in length. The Premier and others aboard the minelayer "Princess Margaret" steamed through the lines of vessels which "manned" the Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Sinclair's flagship the "Queen Elizabeth" fired a salute as the Dominion delegates passed her. The Premier was particularly interested in the latest battle cruisers, the "Hood" and the "Repulse", which are going on the Empire Cruise, also the "Argus", carrying thirty aeroplanes. In the course of the afternoon's programme, destroyers advanced to attack the vessel on which the guests were accommodated. The fleet subsequently developed evolutions within a ten mile radius after which the guests returned to Portsmouth.—Reuter.

TAT LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

It is understood arrangements are being made for the early issue of the Tata Power Loan of a million sterling at four and half per cent guaranteed "A" mortgage debentures at 97, and redeemable in 1929-48. The Imperial Government guarantee principal and interest.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Tata Power Company's loan prospectus has been issued and it conforms with the particulars mentioned in a recent cable. It states that the plant to which the proceeds will be principally devoted is expected to be ready to supply power in 1926 or 1927 and will be capable of delivering 210,000,000 units annually which will be eventually increased to 400,000,000 units.—Reuter.

SHAH LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Teheran.—The Shah left here to-day for Europe accompanied by Premier Sepah as far as the frontier.—Reuter.

DEVONSHIRE'S DISTINCTION.

ALWAR IN POETIC ECSTASY.

THE END OF THE IMPERIAL FARCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The Duke of Devonshire regretted that the Home Secretary was unable to be present but as the statement had been circulated to the whole Colonies which would be eventually published he would like to make the following observations on his behalf:—"This interesting and frank discussion has brought out, in high relief, a distinctive characteristic of the British Empire or Commonwealth, namely, the essential unity for attaining realisation in varying and independent methods and practices under great variety of conditions. At the core lies the vital principle of common British nationality on which the representatives of India have justly and eloquently laid great stress and which finds expression in General Smuts' words: 'Common Kingship is the binding link between the parts of the Empire.' It is not inconsistent with this principle as has always been recognised that every part of the Empire is free to settle its own domestic concerns including the questions with regard to the rights to be enjoyed by any person or classes of persons within its territory. In considering the problems arising out of this right of freedom, it is important not to confuse the issue by any ambiguous use of such words as 'citizen' or 'citizenship', if those words are used—as they rightly may be—as having a local significance and connoting the status or right which it is within the power of any self-governing Dominion to confer on persons within its territory—they should not at the same time be used as though they are almost synonymous with the imperial conception of nationality. Imperial nationality is one and indivisible. Local citizenship and rights and privileges attached to it may be diverse. If we keep these two conceptions clearly in our minds, it ought to be possible, despite difficulties in detail and practice, to maintain the principle of action consistent with Imperial unity and local autonomy.

LORD PEEL'S SPEECH.

The following are the speeches delivered on October 31st:—

Lord Peel said "I desire to thank most sincerely the members of the Conference for the very cordial and sympathetic way in which they have received our proposals about the position of Indians in the Empire. I thank them also for the high place they have assigned to this question among the Empire problems. I thank them for the complete grasp they have displayed of this difficult business not as an isolated or local or Indian question but in its Imperial aspect and am grateful to them for the complete frankness and fullness with which they have explained the views of those they represent."

FEELING IN INDIA.

In opening this discussion I explained that the intensity of feeling aroused in India was due to the opinion widely held there that the disabilities of the Indians were based on the distinction of colour and were the badges of racial inferiority. I did not associate myself with that view. I believed it to be a mistaken course. This discussion has shown I was amply justified. Any impartial person reviewing the statements made will find it impossible to prove that any general ban is maintained against Indians in the Empire, or that throughout the Empire they are placed in an inferior status or again that such disabilities as they may suffer from are based on colour or racial grounds. The Duke of Devonshire has shown that in the West Indian colonies, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad Indians enjoy the same rights as the other British subjects. The same I believe is true in Ceylon and Mauritius. Mr. Mackenzie King has told us that in eight out of nine provinces in Canada Indians enjoy full rights of citizenship. If in one province there are exceptions to the general rule these exceptions are based not on any colour distinction but on a rather complicated social and political consideration. Mr. Bruce has told us, the representatives of every shade of political thought in Australia have shown sympathy with the claim that the lawfully domiciled Indians should enjoy full citizen rights. He believes Australian public opinion is ready to welcome, as far as the position of the domiciled Indians is concerned, any measure which is conceived in the interests of the Empire as a whole. General Smuts said it is not a question of colour. It is a different question. It is a case of a small civilisation, a small com-

munity finding itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a much older and powerful civilisation. It is an economic competition from people who have entirely different standards and viewpoints from ourselves. The same sentiments have been expressed by the representatives of other Dominions notably Mr. Massey. These opinions are so remarkably similar in tone that this great body of Empire statesmen must surely bring conviction and comfort to any Indian whose feelings may have been injured or whose sense of dignity has been impaired by a contrary view. Let their suspicions and doubts be allayed by these declarations of the Empire leaders sent out to the world from this Conference.

ATTITUDE OF DOMINIONS.

Let me now consider whether any action should be taken on the definite proposals placed before the Conference by my colleague Dr. Sapru. He was not concerned nor was the delegation concerned so much with his concrete proposals as with the attitude that would be taken up by the Prime Ministers in their different Dominions on this subject. I consider the position of Indians within the Empire has been most notably advanced in this Conference. Mr. Bruce has stated that he thinks further enquiry unnecessary but that on his return to Australia he will consult his colleagues and see what action can be taken. Mr. Mackenzie King has reaffirmed his statement about the revision of the Federal Law and he is quite willing, if it is thought desirable for the delegation to come to Canada and to appoint a group to meet and confer with such delegation. I rather gather, however, that the passing of this particular resolution might not necessarily assist in obtaining the result we desire. General Smuts, I am afraid, will not be able to support the resolution. General Smuts, it is true, did not support the resolution of 1921. I should like to say I do not rest my case entirely on that resolution. If there had been no resolution of 1921 this problem would still be urgent and pressing. The resolution of 1921 stands but I rest my case not merely upon a formula but upon the broad equities of the case and an appeal for justice and Imperial unity. I am quite aware of the difficulties of South Africa but I have General Smuts when he returns, while alive to his own difficulties, will retain vivid consciousness of our own.

REQUEST TO DR. SAPRU.

It has been said that the Empire Conference should be unanimous in its resolutions. I think this resolution is pressed on some members might be disposed not to vote for it. Not because they do not sympathise with the end to be attained but because they think this particular means either unnecessary or perhaps not desirable. Such a vote therefore might create a totally false impression in India of the real situation. I ask my friends Dr. Sapru whether he might not consider it advisable not to press his resolution, but I am very anxious it should be made quite plain in India what are the results that have been achieved. I think it would be most valuable if a short note could be added to the report of the Conference showing clearly what are the practical results of this discussion and what India has gained."

ALWAR'S SPEECH.

The Maharaja of Alwar said "In this world of ours a great deal if not everything depends on how far and how we are able to control our human nature and in what channels we can guide it in order to achieve successful results. It is easy enough to see dark patches to breed our difficulties, exaggerate and enlarge upon them. They will be overcome with remorse, repentance or despair but history teaches us the great lesson that the world advances and does not recede when without deluding ourselves we are able to buckle our determination to throw our vision beyond the clouds on to the silver lining. Humanity after all, behind which shines the radiance of Godhead is not so black as our imaginations, our unfilled desires and hopes are likely sometimes to paint it. Stone upon stone can steadily be built into an edifice with the single hearted purpose and with the help to cement our goodwill and toleration. I conceive our conference of the members of the British Empire has assembled in order to shed light over the dark patches and exercise our determination subscribing our quota to solve the difficult problems and instead of hypnotising ourselves with the pessimism enable us to look ahead to the dawn which must invariably follow night."

THANKS TO ALL.

India did not figure on the agenda of our conference when we assembled but as an Indian I thank the Prime Minister and the British Government for having agreed to our suggestion to set aside a day for the discussion of the important problem of the Empire. We owe acknowledgements for your letting the discussion to extend to much longer time than was ori-

(Continued on page 9.)

SEPARATIST ROWDYISM.

ATTACK ON AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

A DRAMATIC TERMINATION

LEAFIELD, Nov. 3.

There was a dramatic termination to the Separatist attacks on Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday. Early in the morning the Separatists besieged and captured public buildings and proceeded to terrorise the population with revolvers and hand grenades. The British consul in the town, which was in the hands of an irresponsible armed mob communicated the state of affairs to the Belgian authorities demanding protection. Meanwhile the Belgian High Commissioner had proceeded to the town and issued an ultimatum to the Separatists calling upon them to leave Aix-la-Chapelle and hand over the arms to the military authorities. These instructions apparently took the Separatists by surprise but were complied with, the Separatists marching to the station protected by the military from the townspeople. The municipal authorities are again in control and the Belgian troops have been made responsible for maintaining order pending the reorganisation of the German Police. This new development is regarded as a hopeful sign by the British newspapers' correspondents.—B. O. W.

EXPULSION FROM BELGIAN ZONE.

Cologne.—The disarmament and expulsion of the Separatists, at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the Belgian authorities, yesterday, was followed, to-day, by similar action throughout the Belgian Occupation Zone, amid universal rejoicing. The display of Separatist banners and flags is forbidden.—Reuter.

Aix-la-Chapelle.—The Separatists have evacuated public buildings on the orders of the Inter-Allied Commission.—Reuter.

A FRENCH DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—The French reply to the British note regarding the Separatist movement has been handed to the Ambassador, and disclaims any responsibility for the movement. It does not agree that any splitting up of Germany would necessitate the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

BAVARIAN ULTIMATUM TO CHANCELLOR.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Berlin.—It is authoritatively learned the Bavarian Government has sent a letter to the Chancellor demanding the creation of a Dictatorship for the Reich based on the Bavarian model. The letter adds: "Unless a dictatorship is established in Berlin forthwith, the Bavarian Government intends to despatch to Berlin troops at present concentrated on the Bavarian frontier." (Later)—The Bavarian ultimatum report is officially denied.—Reuter.

MARKS LAPSE TO WORTHLESSNESS.

HOPELESS CHAOS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

German marks lapsed to worthlessness and were nominally quoted at thirty to eighty cents to trillion marks. Exchange houses have discontinued handling them.—Berlin.—The fall of the marks in New York has led to hopeless chaos in food markets here. Many articles are now costing billions of marks.—Reuter.

SEARCH OF LIQUOR ON SHIPS.

BRITAIN AGREES TO AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In connection with Anglo-American negotiations with regard to the right of search of ships' liquor outside the three-mile limit, it is understood that Britain has agreed to the American proposal that vessels be liable to search within twelve miles of American shores, but the three-mile limit will continue to be in force in other respects. The draft of the proposed treaty has not specified the limit of search and provides that the United States for the first time recognise the three-mile limit in all other waters and British ships be allowed to carry spirits in American waters under seal.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Ambassador Harvey, interviewed on departing from London for Home, declared all outstanding Anglo-American questions were settled. He said: "We have better feeling than we had since long before the American revolution."—Reuter.

"ON EVE OF BIG POLITICAL FIGHT"

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lord Winterton, in a speech at Shipley, opined we were on the eve of very big political developments and a big political fight.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS IN INDIA

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of Bombay journalists was held on Sunday evening at the rooms of the Presidency Association to form an association to be called the Journalists Association of India, with its headquarters in Bombay. There was a fairly good gathering.

At the outset Mr. S. A. Brelvi explained the objects of the meeting. He said:—

Before you elect your chairman for to-day's meeting allow me, as its convener, to explain the purpose for which it has been called. There is, indeed, not very much to be said about it to an audience like this. It will only be preaching to the converted to urge on your attention the need of an association of journalists. There has been for a long time a keen desire among journalists all over the country for the establishment of a representative body to safeguard and promote their economic and professional interests. What has been lacking is the effort to give practical shape to this desire. Some time ago, after consultation with a few friends, I sent out a circular letter to newspaper offices throughout the country inviting opinion as to the necessity of an association and suggestions about the lines on which it should be organised. The response to that letter was as encouraging as it was wide and revealed how keen was the desire for a central organisation to promote, by all reasonable means, the interests of journalists and journalism. It is to give practical shape to this keen desire that you have been invited to meet here to-day. I shall not attempt the difficult, if not impossible, task of estimating the value of the contribution we journalists make towards the proper conduct of the affairs of mankind. There are thoughtful men and women who think that the world's affairs would be conducted much better without newspapers and newspaper men, while there are others, a larger body of men and women, who while not going so far, yet wish we interfered much less than we do now with the affairs of other people.

AN ELEMENTARY DUTY.

Now, conscious as I am of the achievements and possibilities of our profession, I do not agree with either of these views, but I cannot help feeling that we of this country have failed to fulfil an elementary duty we owe to our calling. While we have devoted our best energies, each in his own way, to help and guide others, we have never yet thought of putting our own house in order. While from day to day we have been insisting on the need of organised effort in every walk of human life, we have allowed our own profession to remain the least organised one or, strictly speaking, an unorganised one altogether. The fact that though generations of newspapermen have come and gone, this is the first occasion on which we of this profession meet together is the measure of our failure to cultivate those social relations which add zest to the pursuit of any profession. The work that we have yet to do is, indeed, immense. We have to bring about improvement in the economic position and the working conditions of our profession—a kind of work which is done, for example, by the National Union of Journalists in England. We have to do all we can to elevate the status and improve the qualifications of all members of our profession—which is the main object of the Institute of Journalists in England.

TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS.

Gentlemen, you will agree with me that we cannot attach too much importance to the training of journalists which has been sadly neglected in this country. During the last few years the profession of journalism has increasingly attracted patriotic young men of aptitude and promise and, speaking for myself, the most distressful duty that I have to perform is to turn back many of these aspiring young men, desirous of obtaining training in journalism. We have to take effective measures in the direction of providing facilities for training in journalism and to induce educational authorities in the country to devote attention to this much neglected though vastly important matter. We have again to ascertain, and, where necessary, to bring about amendment of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties. We have to provide legal and other aid to protect the professional interests of the members of our profession. And, recognising the glorious rather the inglorious economic insecurity of our calling, we have to devise adequate measures for providing financial assistance to the unemployed, and pensions to the disabled or aged members of our profession, and, where necessary, assistance to the families of deceased members. And lastly, we have to create and maintain a high standard of our calling which no member dare tarnish.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

I have not exhausted the possibilities of good work that we can do if we are to prove ourselves worthy of the great profession to which we belong and if we set about our work in earnest and in a spirit of cooperation rather of competition which has hitherto prompted our activities. The object of to-day's meetings is formally to bring into being the association to be called the Journalists Association of India with its headquarters in Bombay and you will be invited to appoint a committee charged with the task of drafting a constitution and programme of work to be placed before you for your approval at a subsequent meeting.

Gentlemen, I have only one word to add. Newspapers are what newspapermen make.

(Continued on next page.)

CASE AGAINST MAJOR HUGHES.

SEQUEL TO POONA RACING INCIDENT.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

Before Major Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, the Notice issued against Major Hughes of the Western India Turf Club to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under sections 341 (causing wrongful restraint) and 504 (intentional insult) I. P. C. came up for disposal on Saturday last. In this case the complainants were Messrs. Vithaldas Hirji and Chandraharas Ubeda, both of Bombay. There was also another case of the same kind instituted by Mr. Pir Mahomed Rowji, also of Bombay, against Major Hughes and Mr. Malone.

Mr. Binnings, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Bunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for Major Hughes and Mr. Malone.

Mr. Solomon Reuben, with Messrs. Chaswalla and Mr. F. J. Patel, appeared for all the complainants.

THE DEFENCE CASE.

Mr. Binnings, on behalf of the accused, stated, justifying the act of expulsion, that the complainants were suspected of book-making within the enclosure, which was contrary to the regulations of the Government to the Western India Turf Club. It was essential to the Turf Club that book-making should be allowed within its jurisdiction. For, if it was allowed or connived at without the Turf authorities taking any preventive action, the totalisator must suffer, endangering the existence of the Club itself. Now, for the first time since the Turf Club came into being, the receipts from the totalisator had declined. It was believed to be due to considerable book-making within the enclosure, of which the complainants were suspected. The fact that they held the wrong pass did not mean that they should be allowed to do anything they liked. Their position was governed by a sort of contract between the Turf Club and themselves. The rules and regulations of the club were clear in that respect. Rule 15 stated: "They (Stewards of Meetings) shall exclude from all places under their control."

(1) Every person who is warned off the Poona and Bombay courses. . . . And they may exclude at their discretion any person from all or any places under their control.

STEWARDS' POWERS OF EXCLUSION. It was obvious that the Stewards had the power of excluding, at their discretion, any person from all or any places under their control and the word "exclude" included, according to the Dictionary, both exclusion and prevention of entry. In doing those acts against the complainants no violence or abuse was resorted to, except in the case of the third complainant.

Again Rule 26 of the Turf Club, dealing with the powers of Stewards, stated: "In addition to any other powers conferred upon them by these rules, the Stewards of the Turf Club have at their discretion: To warn any person off the Bombay or Poona Courses or other courses where these rules are in force, and to exclude the publication in the Racing Calendar of their decisions respecting any of the above matters."

Since the Stewards were invested with the powers of discretion, the action of Major Hughes who was verbally instructed by them to exclude any suspected book-makers from the enclosure and Mr. Malone, acting as agent of the Secretary, could not be seriously disputed as a question of law. Last year 50 people were excluded from the Bombay Races in the exercise of that power of discretion. No body was excluded from the Poona races till the 6th of October last. Since the Gambling Act (Amendment) was passed, book clubs were closed. But in the present case, book-making was carried on without any books and on a system of credit to avoid the clutches of law. Mr. Binnings did not mean to suggest that Mr. Vithaldas Hirji, a man of substance and influence, really carrying on the trade. Major Hughes, the Secretary, acting under the bona fide belief that he and the two other complainants had a large connection in that matter, took the action he was forced to take in carrying out the orders of the Stewards. In doing so, he asked the complainants in plain language, to leave the enclosure. The 1st two complainants, left without any trouble, readily. Only when the third accused made a lot of trouble, police had to intervene.

Mr. Binnings proceeded to discuss whether the Secretary was justified in noting on the verbal orders of the Stewards. He did not mean to suggest verbal orders to exclude the three complainants but a general order to exclude suspected book-makers. He was decidedly of opinion that both Major Hughes and Mr. Malone acted bona fide under the belief that they were carrying out the orders of the Stewards. Since they were invested with powers of discretion, they could not be accused of offering intentional insult to the complainants. They had, therefore, in carrying out the general orders of the Stewards, not committed any offence.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS. Mr. Solomon Reuben, on behalf of the complainants, contended that the Turf authorities had no powers whatsoever to turn out anybody. The Government Licence of the Club was intended to prevent bookies from carrying on their trade

within the enclosure to the detriment of the club itself. Now, the complainants were not bookies. They were not carrying on book-making. But, supposing they were suspected of illegal betting, the only course open to the club authorities was to launch a prosecution against them. So there was not much force in that argument.

NO PUBLICATION. Regarding rules and regulations, they were not public property, so that the public might be forewarned of the risks they ran of meeting with such high-handed action from the Club authorities. The rules and regulations were open only to the members of the Club but apart from that, they were nowhere else published—either on the Race course or by means of placards or in the papers. It was essential that the public must have the fullest opportunity of knowing the rules and regulations.

Regarding Mr. Binnings' contention about the powers of the Stewards, counsel referred to the wording of Rule 15 which, he said, enumerated the different sorts of people who could be excluded. No body would dispute the expulsion of disqualified men from the course. The word "they" in the rule clearly meant more than one Steward. Therefore, any one Steward could not give a verbal order of exclusion. There must be a quorum of three and the order must be resolved at a meeting of Stewards, having the necessary quorum. It was clear that there was no such meeting held. Rule 26, dealing with the Stewards' powers of exclusion stated that they had powers to warn any person off the Bombay or Poona course or other courses where those rules were in force, and to authorise the publication in the Racing Calendar of their decisions in the matter. No where would it be found that the Stewards warned off the complainants. Nor was that decision published in the Racing Calendar.

The best course to have been followed by Major Hughes and his agent was to have caught the men suspected of book-making and given them an opportunity of explaining their conduct. But none of these steps were taken and the complainants were summarily asked off the course. There was no resolution of the Stewards to show the complainants were warned off. By word Mr. Binnings' words there was nothing to prove that the Stewards gave verbal instructions to the Secretary. The burden of proving the verbal instructions was clearly on the defence.

NO DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.

Mr. Reuben also submitted that the Stewards could not delegate their powers of discretion to any other person or persons. According to English Laws, Club rules are to be construed strictly and in the present case such should be the policy. Again, Major Hughes' suspicion of the complainants was a matter of evidence. Counsel submitted that none of the complainants were making any bets and that if they were making, criminal prosecution against them was the only course.

Regarding the contention of the defence that Mr. Vithaldas' book-making activities considerably affected the revenue of the Turf Club, it might be submitted that his and the other complainants' expulsions would not retrieve the position. For, since, according to the statement of the Defence Counsel, the complainants had credit system with their clients, their exclusion would not be able to bring in any money to the totalisator from those clients.

As regards the question of insult, even supposing Major Hughes and Mr. Malone had any right to turn out people, submitted the prosecuting counsel, that right must be exercised in a lawful way. In the present case, Major Hughes and his assistant did not go to the complainants in a quiet way and gently turn them out. What was done was in an offensive way before a large number of spectators. "Go out, I don't want you" came the order and one of the complainants retorted "I am entitled to be here." On this, a sergeant was asked to intervene, who forced the complainants out.

In conclusion, the prosecuting counsel submitted that all the statements of the Defence—the verbal instructions of Stewards and the bona fide character of the Accused's action—were questions of evidence and so prayed for conversion of the Notice into summons.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER. The Magistrate, in disposing of the Notice, made a brief verbal order, discharging the notice and refusing to sanction a criminal trial of the accused. He said it was no use going into details of the arguments on both sides nor was it profitable to labour at the License and the Rules and Regulations. It was obvious that the access of the public to a public place was for a lawful purpose. Book-making was not a lawful purpose. Major Hughes, as manager of a public place of amusement, was entitled to maintain order and discipline. And, it was his duty to stop book-making. Regarding his good-faith, Major Hughes was a man of character and position and in doing what he did, he was not actuated by any criminal intention. So there was no doubt about his good faith. He might have been mistaken in his judgment but his good faith was unquestioned. The notice was therefore discharged.

It is understood that the complainants are shortly going to file an application for revision in the Session Court.

Official and Personal. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Maritima Italiana boat "S. S. Aquileia."

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain G. S. Rawstorne, Military Secretary, Major J. R. Nettlesole, Commandant, Bodyguard, Captains J. R. Aird and C. Carmichael, Aides-de-Camp arrived at Ganeshkhind on Saturday morning.

His Excellency attended the Boy Scouts Rally on Saturday afternoon. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading and party arrived at Delhi on Saturday.

JOURNALISTS IN INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

of them. The success of the Association which we usher into being to-day will be measured by the extent to which, through its members, it makes newspapers in this country an increasingly potent instrument for promoting the well-being of the inhabitants of this country which we are proud to serve. I thank you for responding to the invitation to attend to-day's meeting.

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall was then asked to take the chair. Mr. Pickthall, referring to the paragraph which had appeared in that morning's "Times of India" that the Association was of special interest to Indian journalists, only because European journalists came to India under contract, and knew exactly what their position was—said he did not know his own position any more than any Indian. But surely there must be some fellowship and fellow-feeling between the journalists whose position was secure and those whose position was insecure. There should be some fellow-feeling, some kindly feeling, a protective feeling between a man whose position was secure and the man whose position was insecure in one profession. He was sorry to see only a few Europeans there at the meeting. He wanted to see men whose position was secure in order that they might provide the sinews of war, as they were in a better position to do so. There could be no two opinions about the utility of such an institution, and he was glad that his valued colleague Mr. Brelvi had taken the initiative in the matter.

Mr. Brelvi then read out letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Messrs. Natarajan and Hudson, who were unable to attend.

Mr. S. H. Jhabavalla asked whether the Association was open only to those who earned their living by journalism, or anybody who wrote to the Press.

The chairman said the Association was open to those persons who earned their living mainly by journalism, who were living for their livelihood on journalism.

FIRST RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. U. K. Oza then moved the first resolution:—

(a) That, in the opinion of this meeting of Journalists in Bombay it is desirable that an Association called the Journalists' Association of India be formed with headquarters in Bombay and that those present do hereby form themselves into such Association; (b) That, in the opinion of this meeting the object of this Association should be to secure the improvement of the qualifications and economic position of journalists in India and the elevation of their status.

Mr. Oza said the position of journalists in India was absolutely insecure and with a view to improve the status of journalists in this country, it was necessary to form an association. Journalists should not be subjected to external influence in forming their judgment and in shaping the policy of their journals, and they should be able to stand their ground as self-respecting men.

Mr. L. G. Khare seconded said it was high time that an Association like the one proposed was formed in the country. More than three years ago he had seen the Calcutta journalists who were suffering under many grievances, but they were not able to form their association to redress their wrongs. He hoped that although Bombay would be the headquarters of the Association, journalists from all over the country would join it. He thought there should be room in the Association for people who scribbled something for the Press and also those who earned their living by journalism. He also wanted to know whether the Association was open to those people who were purveyors of news.

SCOPE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee said there were two Associations in England which in different ways, safeguarded the interests of journalists and there was a great need in this country for similar association. They wanted a joint association which would improve the economic position of the journalists, as well as their social status and which would form a bond of friendship between the Indian and English journalists in this country. He wished that the Association would make room for journalists like Mrs. Hodgkinson, and thought that purveyors of news were important persons in the making of newspapers and they should be included in the Association.

Mr. S. H. Jhabavalla said although he had been writing to the Press since about seventeen years ago he had not been able to improve his economic position. He wanted the Association to be thrown open to persons who scribbled for the Press.

Mr. M. R. Bodas said his great difficulty was as to what kind of journalists should be included in the Association. He wanted that position to be made clear by the Committee that was going to be appointed.

Mr. K. D. Unnigra wanted newspaper proprietors also to be included in the Association, as they were as much journalists as the late Lord Northcliffe.

DEFINITION OF JOURNALIST.

Mr. Page said he was a member of the National Union of Journalists and the newspaper proprietors were expressly excluded from it. The object of the association was to improve the status of working journalists, and if they wanted to do so they should exclude newspaper proprietors. Their presence on the Association was sure to be a source of weakness to them, and was likely to be a hindrance to their progress. The definition of a journalist was one who earned his living solely by journalism, and to include all persons who wrote to newspapers would be a source of weakness to them.

Mr. S. M. Ghadiali observed that newspaper proprietors in Bombay never attended the meeting of the Gujarati Journalists, although invited to do so. The resolution was then passed unanimously.

THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram then moved:—That, this meeting appoints a Committee consisting of the following with power to coopt,

to draw up a constitution and a programme for the approval of the general body to be held on 2nd December:—

Messrs. K. Natarajan S. A. Brelvi (Convener), Page, ("Advocate of India"), Tyson (Reporter), Chatterjee (A. P.), K. P. Khadilkar, G. K. Nariman, Sobrab Kapadia, Hudson ("Times of India"), S. M. Ghadiali, L. G. Khare and R. Venkat Ram. He said the committee would have to do a lot of spade work and it should, therefore, be as small as possible.

Mr. Manthreswar Sarma seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

MR. GENNINGS' OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. F. J. Gennings said he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Page that newspaper proprietors should be excluded from the Association. He himself was a member of the National Union of Journalists from which newspaper proprietors were specially excluded, and even editors who were not subordinate to the proprietors were excluded. In England the union was composed of men who earned their living exclusively by journalism, and there was another association for those who were free lancers. The Association should be confined to people who were journalists only. If they were going to raise their condition they had to do it by themselves and they would be able to do so only when they confined the membership to people who were subordinate to the proprietors. He thought even the editors should be excluded, unless they were subordinate to the proprietors.

THE PRIMARY CONCERN.

Another thing was that the journalists should be treated with consideration, although in England the days when journalists had to go by the backdoor had gone by and better days had come. He asked the journalists in India to make the news columns their primary concern. Their opinions did not matter. Leader writing was a more easy thing than that of news gathering and he asked the sub-editors to leave their political opinions aside and to confine themselves merely to news. He asked them to leave the editorial columns to the editor and confine themselves to the news without bringing their political views in the presentation of news.

Another thing was that the Journalists' Association should try to raise the status and prospects of the members, and for that purpose they should fix a scale of salaries. This scale should be based on the individual experience of men. The man who was most experienced should get the largest salary and so on.

HOURS OF WORK.

The next question was about the hours of work. Although a reporter was supposed to be on duty all the 24 hours of the day he should have some time in the week which he could call exclusively his own. They had got a system in London whereby journalists who worked for five days got two days off at the end of that time. Summing up the whole position he said the two most important things they had to consider were the scale of pay they should get and the hours of work they should have.

NOTE OF THANKS.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that it was her pleasant duty, and she felt sure that they were all glad to welcome Mr. Pickthall back in their midst. She sympathized with the objects of the meeting. She congratulated Mr. Brelvi for realising his idea about starting such an Association in this country. Journalists in India were handicapped by lack of interest to defend their rights and it was highly desirable that such an Association should be formed.

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The chairman in concluding the proceedings said it was a great pleasure to him to have presided over the meeting. He wanted to remove one great misapprehension which might arise from his position there and from the fact that he had been addressed as "President" instead of "Chairman." He was not going to be the President of the Association. He was a man too plainly political and this association must be unpolitical to be effective. Instead of being a bond of unity his presence in the Association would be a cause of division. He thought that the President of the Association should be a man who was a master in the craft of journalism, as apart from politics, as the presence of such a person at the head of the Association was essential to guide their deliberations.

SUB-EDITORS' PLIGHT.

He complained that the sub-editors were badly paid at the present time and had nothing to look forward to, and so were always trying for some other kind of post though their work was of such vast importance to a newspaper. The most important person on a newspaper was the news-editor, and next to him came the chief sub-editor. These were the real journalists. The next man was the reporter, who was equally important. The reputation of an editor was made by the staff which he collected round him. He wanted the salaries of the newspaper staff to be raised to an adequate level. Owing to the small salaries they were getting he was afraid the rank and file of Indian journalists would not be able to pay any but a very small subscription insufficient for the work of the Association, and therefore, he again laid stress upon the duty of the most fortunate to help the less fortunate, and hoped that the Association would admit sympathisers at least at the outset of its career.

He thanked the meeting for the honour they had done to him in inviting him to preside on that occasion.

"GANDHI SANGH"

A BEHAR ORGANISATION.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 3. The "Searchlight" understands that at a conference of prominent non-co-operators assembled at Motihari on the occasion of the Bihar Provincial Conference, it was decided to form an organisation called "Gandhi Sangh," the membership of which will be confined only to such well tried workers who will be pledged to sacrifice their lives in the service of the country and whose chief object will be to preach and practise the principles of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

DUBLIN AND DELFAC ACCEPT BRITISH INVITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 3. It is understood that Dublin and Belfast Governments have accepted the invitation of the British Government to appoint representatives to confer on the boundary question.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE OF CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

LONDON, Nov. 3. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Lady Louise Mountbatten were married at the Chapel Royal St. James, in the presence of their Majesties, Queen Alexandra, the King of Sweden, the Queen of Greece, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles and other Royal diplomatic guests. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London officiated. His brother, Marquis of Milfordhaven, gave the bride away. The Chapel was radiant with white and gold costumes, scarlet and blue uniforms and glittering orders and decorations. Bride wore a gown of Indian silver gauze.—Reuter.

L. G.'S. FAREWELL SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 2. New York.—The Opera House was packed and thousands unable to gain admission on the occasion of a farewell speech of Mr. Lloyd George who received a great ovation. The ex-Premier said: "The Versailles Treaty was not responsible for the present peril in Europe. Every treaty depended on the manner of its application. He reiterated the support of Mr. Hughes' proposal."—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 3. New York.—Mr. Lloyd George having completed his tour embarked for Hong Kong aboard the "Majestic." Thousands cheered the ex-Premier along the route from the Hotel.

An Indian was removed from the vessel before he sailed on account of an alleged passport irregularity. American officials say he followed Mr. Lloyd George at the outset of his tour and was detained by the Canadian authorities.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2. Geneva.—The International Customs Conference has completed its labours with the adoption by 31 out of 35 countries represented of the International Convention for the simplification of Customs formalities. 21 States have signed the Customs Convention including Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Spain.—Reuter.

LONDON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 3. In the Municipal elections for 360 seats in 51 boroughs, the Conservatives have lost 17 and the Liberals 24. Labour has gained 31 and the Independents have gained 4 seats.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—The Court of enquiry into the destroyer disaster in September attributed the stranding primarily to the "inefficiency and negligence" of the Commanding Officer of the "Dophy" which led the squadron but holds officers of other vessels culpable for following blindly when the disaster loomed before them.—Reuter.

The Cloth market is almost at a standstill. Mills have withdrawn their price-lists pending readjustment necessitated by the advance of raw cotton.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales received Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda in audience on the 4th inst.—Reuter.

Moscow.—The Commissioner for Health has stated that Typhus and Cholera had ceased to exist in Russia as epidemics, but malaria was increasing and had, in some places, disabled 60 per cent. of the working population.—Reuter.

Akron (Ohio).—Goodyear Rubber Company announces that it has purchased all patents and rights for the manufacture of zeppelin airships.—Reuter.

THE PALESTINE DELEGATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 3. The deputation from Palestine arrived here last evening for a week's stay with the object of collecting funds for repair of the Mosque of Aqsa. It is expected they will visit His Excellency the Viceroy also.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4. There has been considerable increase of rainfall in Upper Burma. The monsoon continues fairly active in the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen locally in Upper Burma, Mysore, Malabar, southeast Madras and at a few stations in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are: Lashio, Myittha, Maymya two inches, Barisal one, Nodkhali, Chittagong three-quarters, Mysore one and a half, Kodaikanal three, Gopulpur one. The western disturbance has reached the Frontier.

Forecast.—A few falls in the extreme north of India and decrease in upper Burma. Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty-two hours, six minutes last night.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is sixteen and nine sixteenth pence, and demand is sixteen and nineteen and nineteen thirty seconds pence.—(A. P.)

DR PARANJPE'S FAILURE.

NEGLECT OF INDUSTRIES.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Much has been said about Dr. Paranjpe's failure as Minister of Education and Health, but important as these departments are, there is another which was also entrusted to Dr. Paranjpe which in the opinion of some people including the writer have a much greater immediate bearing on the prosperity and self-respect of the people. This was the department of industries. That this department ever came to be entrusted to a man like Dr. Paranjpe, whose acquaintance with purchase and sale was confined to the purchase of a shirt and a brasspot for his household and whose experience as an employer did not go beyond the employment of a domestic servant, was the result of the common device of the bureaucracy to make scapegoats of Indians. The writer very much doubts whether Dr. Paranjpe ever visited a single factory in his life before he accepted the responsible work as Minister of Industries. The public have not been informed whether he has visited any factories or industries since that time. As a matter of fact he did not pay such a visit even with the intention of making acquaintance with the very elements of industrial life and conditions.

The period over which Dr. Paranjpe was Minister started with a great industrial boom in which numerous industries were established. Most of these industries have disappeared. Did Dr. Paranjpe do anything to save them from the disaster which overtook them? It is not known that any assistance was given by the Government during the last three years to any industries in low-water of land. Industries were actually driven out of the City of Bombay and many projects were held up in order to suit the convenience of the development department. In the matter of water, power supply, railway freight and sailing, industries with the Customs Department, preliminary investigation, and numerous items of this kind in which new concerns have been handicapped, not only no assistance of any kind was rendered but neither a warning nor suggestion was offered by the Government. The non-payment of call money by shareholders led to many difficulties and on an investigation it would be found that every new enterprise suffered on this account. At the Government of Bombay, which found during the tenure of Dr. Paranjpe's once party errors of rupees for development work, did not even turn forward on paper a scheme or a suggestion to give temporary loan in order to secure the continuance of the preliminary programme of new enterprises. Dr. Paranjpe not only never attempted to make personal acquaintance of industry in concrete form, but he never attempted to meet formally or informally businessmen and leaders of industry in Bombay individually or collectively through the Indian Merchants' Chamber or the Millowners' Association in order to ascertain the nature of their difficulties and any of the problems in which no could prove useful. As a matter of fact in matters of industry the City of Bombay has gone backwards during the last three years. Even existing factories cannot extend or make any alterations without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner whose authority is final. The assessment on mills and factories has been increased enormously and revised with undue zeal as far as factories are concerned. The fees of boiler inspection have been thrown on the head of the mills and have been increased manifold. Port Trust charges, railway terminal charges and all other charges have gone up, without the Minister raising his little finger to prevent industrial effort at the hands of Indians from being unduly loaded. In the Factory and Boiler Inspection Department the admission of a stray Indian has been made very gingerly and no permanent prospect is held out of the department being manned by Indians in future. The scandal with regard to the department of industries is too well-known to need re-apitulation. Even when Mr. Bell, I.C.S., went on leave, the Minister did not find any Indian to take up the work in an acting capacity. The Indian Assistant Director of Industries was not in the opinion of the Minister capable of carrying on the office of the most useless of all the different departments of the Government of Bombay.

To what extent the failure of Indian industries affects the millions of unemployed and how acute that problem becomes in Bombay is well-known. The closing down of one office after the other has thrown into the great body of the unemployed thousands of competent and willing members of the educated class. Has the Minister of Industries even ever given them a thought until the election time came along? Has he ever formulated a scheme to reduce unemployment amongst these classes at any time? Those who care to see the industrial prosperity of the country and through it the self-respect and welfare of the educated middle-class will know how to vote on this occasion.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 3. Lord Lee, Chairman, and Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Cyril Jackson and Mr. Coupland, members of the Royal Commission, arrived here this evening. The Indian members are expected shortly. The Commission formally assembles on the 8th.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam will visit Aijal (Lushai Hills) Karimganj and Manvi Bazar towards the end of the month, leaving Shillong on the 21st. He will arrive at Aijal on the 30th, leave on December 5th, and return to Shillong on 17th.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State railways for week ending 20th October 1923, amounted to Rs. 1.65 crores, or Rs. 13 lakhs more than the corresponding period of 1922-23.—(A. P.)

ginally conceived in order to give everyone an opportunity to unburden his mind and put forward his points of view. In my own personal capacity I said at the commencement of the Conference that rightly or wrongly—and I believe rightly—I came with a determination of seeking differences, giving cooperation and goodwill and I am happy to be able to acknowledge to-day that during our discussions we found full measure thereof. I thank the Prime Minister of Canada for having given a very welcome lead in viewing our problem relating to his Dominion from a broad point of view. On behalf of my order I thank Mr. Bruce for his sympathy and the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and Newfoundland for their very warm and cordial support to India as is related to their Dominions.

From Ireland came very warm-hearted response towards the fellow citizens in the Empire. I hope I may even thank General Smuts for such kind references as he made to my countrymen. I thank him for extending to me personally an invitation to come to South Africa to see for myself the problems and difficulties that exist. I sincerely hope I may be able to accept his very kind invitation. I almost wish I was going back with him to his country but at the present moment this is not feasible. But that invitation will certainly not pass into oblivion, but remain in a tender corner of my heart and I hope for the sake of my country I shall be able to respond to it at no very distant date. I make it clear, however, that I should like to engage in my personal capacity not as a representative of my country or my Order, for that is the best way to enhance my own personal knowledge of difficulties that exist and understand problems that exist in that country which are perhaps the main sources of the whole question, having come up so prominently. General Smuts will appreciate, however, that although I may deprive myself of coming as a representative I shall still come as an Indian and as doubtless he will be for his personal satisfaction and he can be of any use and is desired to be so, while at the same time keeping in mind the broader view of trying fully to appreciate the difficulties that exist on different sides.

Now what is the position of Indians overseas as we see it to-day on the bright side if you look? Mr. Mackenzie King told us in Canada there are eight provinces in which no legal disability exists with regard to Indians and where I understand they have equal rights of franchise."

Mr. Mackenzie King interposed: there were nine divisions in which they had no legal disabilities. There is political disability in one, that is all.

The Maltrajs continued:—"In Australia although domiciled Indians amount only to about two thousand we have the promise of the Australian Premier that they will be treated sympathetically and that this question has been the subject of considerable public discussion and representatives of every shade of political opinion have shown sympathy with the claim that fully domiciled Indians should enjoy all citizen rights and finally that so far as the position of Indians domiciled in Australia is concerned any measure which is conceived in the interests of the Empire as a whole would be welcomed. In New Zealand the number of Indians is small but the spirit which recognises no difference of race, colour or creed is induced one that should inspire not only our countrymen but also our gentlemen and the Prime Minister of New Zealand and so we they will give the Indian residents privileges which are enjoyed by the people of the Anglo-Saxon race and that practically there is no difference between them. It is even happy augury to hear words come out of the mouth of this responsible statesman that the aboriginal tribes of New Zealand are in exactly the same position as the European residents and that they have the same privileges in English and local affairs. In New Zealand the number of Indians is smaller still, but we are glad to see the same spirit prevailing there as in New Zealand. In Ireland the problem does not arise but we nevertheless appreciate and welcome the sentiments on behalf of its representatives. In South Africa General Smuts has told us in the words of God Hope and Cape Province Indians are regarded on the same footing as the Whites and in the Transvaal General Smuts has hinted that in Transvaal and Free State franchise was not laid down by South Africa but by the British Government.

And now after the Dominions I come to the Colonies. His Grace, the Colonial Secretary, has told us that so far as the British colonies and protectorates are concerned and in West Indian Colonies British Indians are under no political or legal disability. This includes British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica where there is a considerable Indian population. In Ceylon qualified British Indians will be eligible for franchise in the same way as other British subjects. In Mauritius there is no distinction between Indian and other British subjects as regards eligibility for franchise. In East Africa there is no restriction on the number or the race of the unofficial members who may be nominated to the Councils.

In British Columbia, we are told the problem is not a racial one, but an economic one and that Mr. Mackenzie King welcomed the proposition made by Sir T. H. Saprú for a Committee to go to India to discuss the question with his Government. Responsible statesmen of Canada have been good enough to say that they welcomed Mr. Sastri, and gave him full opportunity to speak and confer with any persons he might wish in order to meet difficulties, and finally that, when the federal law comes up for revision Canada will take care to see that Parliament is informed of the people's wishes.

point regarding our people. in Natal, General Smuts equally candidly explained that if we gave Indians, the right of Franchise on equality, it could not then be withheld from the native population of South Africa, and would, under the circumstances, flood this portion of the country and demoralise word of White settlers of 200 years.

This is indeed a potent argument, and I appreciate the difficulties, but the question regards Natal, as also of other places where such disabilities exist, does not hinge on future migrations for flooding this country. For with right understanding, I believe the Government of India's co-operation can be achieved to solve this difficulty, but the question is with regard to the Indian settlers who have lived in Natal and who have invested their property and settled there for several generations. It is likely that without franchise laws will be passed on those who possess franchise to oust the Indians from their rightful heritage since they went to that country under the British flag as peaceful settlers? General Smuts gave assurance, in answer to my question that Indians would have full rights of citizenship and the only question concerned with the difficulty was with regard to franchise. I hope South Africa will give this question, favourable consideration not from the local but from the Imperial point of view in order to see that no disabilities exist which would hamper the peaceful existences of my countrymen there. It is my hope that by the proposed advance conciliatory methods if General Smuts could see his way to asking his Parliament to welcome our committee to go there from India in order to discuss, frankly and candidly, and, if necessary, quietly, the whole problem as it affects India.

Now I came to Kenya. I believe from what I am informed and from what I have seen myself that no question of Indians overseas agitates their minds and gives them more feeling of racial discrimination and loss of self-respect than the Indians in Kenya. I believe it is mainly due to the fact that while it has been asserted by previous Imperial conferences that the Dominions were the right to elect their own population, Kenya is not a self-governing Dominion but a Crown Colony, administered by the British Government. It is to the British Government therefore that Indians look to see that their position, which has already become very awkward in Kenya by the minority of White settlers having been given a majority in votes, is not further jeopardised, and that they are not placed under disabilities by laws being passed by the majority segregating the two communities into different positions in which they have invested money in the country which, I understand, they helped to improve for many years back. I understand—and if I am wrong I hope I will be corrected—that his Grace at present holding the charge of the Colonial Office has been good enough to agree that a Committee of India would be welcomed to discuss with him the whole problem and that the question will be fully and sympathetically considered by the Imperial Government from the points of view put forward by the Indian Committee. May I thank His Grace and through him the British Government for this assurance, and earnestly hope that the final results will be an advance on the present situation to give cause for my countrymen to be grateful for the assistance. On this important matter I say but I wish to add this that my position as a delegate from India is likely to be misunderstood in some quarters, even in India. Therefore, I would like to make it clear. I do not come here as an elected or selected representative of British India. I have not even been elected or selected by my brother Princes or have been mandated. I think you know that I am not an official representative of the Government of India in accordance with the past precedent. I come here as a nominated representative of Indian Princes, and have been invited to work here by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

But although I carry no mandate for what I say for my Order, I nevertheless happen to be one of them. I am an Indian. I belong to the family who have been loyal and faithful Allies of the Crown and its Government. I have therefore primarily expressed my own views, but I hope also what I feel to be the views of my Order and my countrymen. I least cannot say that I have appreciated the compliment of having been asked to work on this Conference, but for the sake of my country I hope my successor at the next one will be even more fortunate in being elected by my Order to come to this distinguished gathering in consultation with, and the approval of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. I should welcome indeed if our member for two-thirds of India should be so privileged to hold the position, but as this is the topic I will not attempt to speak as it is outside my purview, and because I should be charged with treasuring on the ground on which angels fear to go.

question of Indians Overseas is we are told, in many places, an economic problem, but it is not a racial one to impress upon anyone the inferiority of any particular race. I, at any rate, welcome that sentiment, and feel now that this goodwill and co-operation is prevailing on all sides that the whole of this difficult problem will be set at rest—and earlier the better—within the domains of possibilities so that India can turn her mind towards her own domestic problems and work out her salvation to be a loyal and integral part of the British Empire.

In conclusion, may I thank the Dominion Premiers for the words that have fallen from their lips and one of them said that he certainly desired to see India go ahead and that the 1921 Resolution passed by the previous Conference is regarded as a pledge with which all concerned seem anxious to fulfil and uphold. Mr. Prime Minister and gentlemen, I thank you one and all for having created in this room that favourable atmosphere towards my country which I hope will soon bear practical, tangible results, not only for the sake of the British Empire but for the sake of one-fifth of the

views recently when Lord Curzon presided, had said: "We have preferred settlement to argument." That exactly sums up my conclusion, and I hope I may be permitted to express my final sentiments, although it is in poetry I think the words exactly express my views:—

"What then shall be the guerdon
A great and priceless burden
Of tawting up our grand old Empire's
chain,
It shall be for us the glory,
To prove in full the story
Our Brotherhood does not exist in vain.
Don't criticise and grumble,
Don't sneer at every stumble,
Let each one try and see the other's aim.
And if at first we fail,
To hear the friend's hail,
Let us bear in mind the birthright of our
slain.
Like them we'll pull together
Rose and wattle, maple and heather,
Our own bright star is rising with the
morn,
Aye let's sail the ship together,
Thro' storm and stress of weather
Onward ever onward to the dawn."

Mr. Baird said:—"After what has been said on behalf of the Dominions and by the Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the British Government I have little to add. I should like, first of all, to read to the Conference a statement which has been drawn up as the result of informal discussions since our last meeting. It sets out for inclusion in the records of the Conference, the result of Sir T. B. Saprú's proposal as far as it relates to the Colonies and Protectorates. The statement is as follows:—"The Secretary of State for Colonies, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, has cordially accepted the proposal of Sir T. B. Saprú that the subject of the Mandated Territories should be discussed between the Secretary of State for Colonies, and the Committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in the British Colonies and Protectorates and Mandated Territories. At the same time, the Duke was careful to explain that before the decisions were taken as the result of the discussion with the Committee, consultations with the local Colonial Governments concerned, and, in particular, those local enquiry would be necessary. Further, while considering the proposal, the Duke of Devonshire remarked that the Government had His Majesty's Government recently made some to certain decisions as to Kenya which represented in their considered view, the very best that could be done in all circumstances. While he saw no prospect of these decisions being modified he would give careful attention to such representations as the Committee appointed by the Government of India might desire to make to him. Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú while taking note of the above statement, expressed his desire to make it plain that the recent Kenya decisions could not be accepted as final by the people of India."

I am glad to think that, on this occasion, we have been able to arrange for the speeches made at this table to be published. This constitutes a departure from the procedure at the 1921 Conference when the only resolution which has been quoted here more than once was made public. We shall, of course, include a brief summary of the proceedings when a report on the work of the Conference comes to be prepared. I hope the Indian Delegation will feel—as I feel—that the discussions we have had on this subject have been most helpful and enlightening. There has not merely been goodwill and an earnest attempt to meet India's wishes as far as the varying political and economic circumstances in differing parts of the Empire permit, but we can record quite definite results. These are due to the growing sense of partnership among all the many peoples and races who owe common allegiance to the Crown. It is this sense of partnership which I should like to stress. India's value to the Empire and the Empire's value to India are becoming every day more clearly seen. The British Commonwealth of Nations rests upon a narrow basis. It is the greatest association known to the world of many races, bound together ever more intimately by common interests and mutual desire to help each other. Here at these Conferences we have had a full opportunity to discuss other's causes, each other's point of view, and India, can. I am sure, feel that the magnitude of her share in our common partnership and of her contribution to commonwealth is being realised in an increasing measure. I am confident that the members of the Conference who have spoken for India will feel, both from the manner in which their representations have been received and from the actual results achieved, that mutual goodwill can, and does, help each and all of us, to solve our common problems. I think the Conference as a whole can congratulate itself on what has been effected."

Sir T. B. Sapru said: "Before the Conference leave this very important subject. I desire to take up just two minutes of your time in making my own position quite clear. I am completely satisfied with the kindness of my colleagues from the Dominions. I am sure Indians throughout the Empire will derive new hopes and encouragement from their attitude. This, of course, does not apply to South Africa regarding which country I had my say on Monday last. As regards the Colonial Office I am very glad to notice that the Committee to be appointed, as I suggested, is not to be restricted in scope to certain specified Colonies.

To me, as an Indian, it is of course disappointing that the Duke, speaking last Monday, saw no prospect of modifying the Kenya Decisions, which, as I have already made clear, can never be accepted in India, but his agreement with the principle of my scheme and his consent to give careful attention to such representations as the Committee may submit before him inspires me

and that the Colonial Office may be shown the way to an acceptable solution. I shall recommend those with whom I have any influence, both in India and elsewhere, to work through this Committee to obtain the amelioration of such conditions as they and every Indian regard as incompatible with our national dignity and with our position as equal subjects in the Empire of our common Sovereign.

May I be just also refer to the expression of the opinion made by Lord Peel to-day with regard to the resolution that I intended to move on last occasion. I thoroughly appreciate the advice that he has given to me, to-day, by Lord Peel. I have noted, with great pleasure, the spirit in which he has expressed his opinion in all over the Empire except General Smuts. I take their speeches as very encouraging, and I note that what I wanted really has been achieved, namely that they recognize the character of the resolution of 1921, that they have given me a hope that they would do something material to achieve the end we have in view, namely, the accomplishment of the principle of equality. Most of them have accepted my suggestions about the duties. As Mr. Joyce thinks he can do without the Committee, I said, on a former occasion, so much more honourable and creditable to him and to his country. It is because I have this support from the Dominion Prime Ministers, excepting one against, that it is unnecessary for me to move my resolution formally.

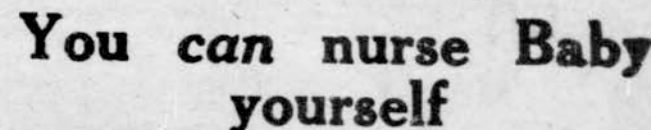
Lastly, will you allow me to say one word about Lord Peel. Throughout the anxious days I have had to spend upon this question, within last two weeks, I received nothing but unreserved support and encouragement from him, and I am sure that when my countrymen come to know how strongly he stood by me they will realise that not only the Government of India and a great statesman who presides over that Council, but that I have placed myself with our national sentiment, but that the Secretary of State also has done the same. May I thank you, sir, on behalf of myself and those whom I represent.

Indian discussions at the Imperial Conference remain the principal topic throughout South Africa. General Smuts is unanimously supported but there are expressions of admiration of the spirit in which Sir T. B. Sappra and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar submitted India's case. A powerful section of the Press, although supporting the Union Prime Minister, welcomes the proposal of the Indian Government to send a committee to South Africa to confer with the Committee here. As one authority says: "The lot of the Indian in South Africa is very far from being miserably submerged" and "frank discussion of the spot and personal observation by the Indian Committee would permanently remove many misconceptions."

The "Ca. Times", reverting to India's claims for equal political status throughout the Empire says, as far as South Africa is concerned the 'brood delusion is that the problem is insoluble. That is to say, it is impossible to bring into accord the demands of the Indian Delegates and the public policy of the Union, and it cannot help thinking General Smuts' thoroughly frank and forthrightly means of settling the South African position will assist India to realize that whatever may be the position in the rest of the Empire and however just the Indian claims may be in the Dominions and Colonies where the Asiatic position is not complicated by racial considerations and suspicions, they are on a different plane within the territories of the Union. The paper further points out that while as to the question of abstract justice, viewed on the one hand, the Indian claims are reasonable, the claim of the coloured South African-born citizen to full franchise rights in any part of the Union must also be recognised as essentially just and it would be preposterous injustice if they were debarrd from the exercise of franchise if granted to Indian immigrants as the Indian Delegates demand. It considers the Delegates can hardly have serious misgivings as to the wisdom of their point view would involve serious injustice to the coloured people of South Africa. It might, no doubt, be urged that it is duty of South Africa to remove the colour bar so far as it exists in the Constitution, but it would be as reasonable to demand in the name of humanitarian principles that caste in India be abolished at a stroke. One, in the present circumstances, is just as much or as little practical politics as other. The paper hopes the Union Government will give the Indian Communities from the Indian Government a full opportunity to see South African conditions for themselves, and feel certain misceptions will be permanently removed. For broadly, South Africa's treatment of Indian populations has been repressive.

Referring to the proposed Bill for the segregation of Asiatics in the urban areas in Natal, the paper says: "It seems the visiting Committee from India will be of real assistance in guiding public opinion on the question." Concluding, the long editorial, it says: "Both sides have much to learn. It is for South Africa to learn to regard the Indian not as a social inferior but as a representative of another type of civilisation which may even be higher than our own."

The "Johnsburg Star", commenting the practical politics of the controversy, says whatever personal views General Smuts was obviously unable to respond to the appeals of the Indian Delegates, his political existence being dependent on the support of the electorate which outside of the Cape is exclusively European. General Smuts would have as little hope of carrying through the Union Parliament the measures advocated by Sir T. B. Sapru and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar as those gentlemen have of persuading the legislature in India to approve the anti-Asiatic policy so popular in Natal. Moreover the alternative to General Smuts and the present regime is General Herzog and Nationalists whose Indian policy is less liberal than that of



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SUCCESS OF SWARAJISTS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VOTERS.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when speeches were made on "What Next."

Mr. Patel said on behalf of the Swaraj Party he wanted to convey their thanks for the splendid response the people of Bombay had given in the elections and he was more than satisfied at the result, as he had never expected that the citizens would rally round them in such a manner. He had expected the people in the metropolis to give their whole-hearted support to the Swaraj Party, but the people of Bombay composed of complex communities he never expected would give such a splendid response. Of the five candidates put forward, four had been provisionally elected. The only surprise of the elections was the failure of Mr. Balubhai Desai who was expected to top the list. They could not conjecture the reason for this failure and they were all shocked to hear of the result. Mr. Desai had, however, taken the defeat in a dignified manner, as a Swarajist should. He had no doubt in his mind that there was some mistake, specially when Dr. Velker had come second. The result showed that the hearts of the people of Bombay were sound and were ready to help the Swarajists in every possible way. The Swarajists were not going to slacken their outside activities in any manner, as they believed that their inside activities should be supported by the outside activities of their people and one without the other would not be of much use. Non-co-operation within and non-co-operation without was their motto. They wanted to paralyse the bureaucracy in order to compel it to come to terms with the Indian National Congress. So long as the bureaucracy did not come to terms with the National Congress, they might take it, they would not give it a moment's rest. What was the use of working the reforms when they did not prevent the arrest and prosecution of a man like Mahatma Gandhi? Formerly, before the reforms, the bureaucracy was afraid of public opinion, but now it was actively supported and helped by the Moderates. They were far better off without the reforms, for the Moderates were now co-operating with the bureaucracy in repressing their own countrymen. Now Government said, whenever any repressive measure was passed, or a fresh taxation imposed, that it was done with the help of the people themselves! They (Swarajists) were glad to have eighty per cent. success, and they were proud of it. In such matters individuals did not count, for the party it was that mattered. He hoped to oust every Moderate from Gujarat! They had already ousted Chuni Lal Gandhi (who wanted to be a Minister) from Surat! At Broach also Mr. Narvel had fought against money bags. He congratulated Gujarat on the result it had achieved. He hoped to oust his personal friend, the Deputy President of the Council from Ahmedabad and he hoped to sweep the board in Gujarat. They were unfortunately unable to put forward candidates for each seat in the Presidency and that was on account of the date for nomination being fixed on September 5, while the Congress was held on September 15.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT OF EUROPEAN GOODS.

What next? As far as he was concerned, after the 15th of the month, he was going to devote his energy to a vigorous boycott of Empire goods. He was going to move about the country for a total boycott of Empire goods. Dr. Sapru and his friends had failed as he was bound to fail, but he was sorry that they were fighting in the name of the people of India. He was sure they would fail but unfortunately because they were in the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Jinnah, Dwarakdas, Karmat and Sapru—they called themselves representatives of the people. The Swarajists wanted to show to the world that the Government of India was being conducted against the wishes of the people of India. Let them oppose every measure in the Council chamber and say that they did not want new and fresh taxation because the people could not bear it. They would oppose them, embarrass them and paralyse them at every step to show that the bureaucracy were carrying on the Government without the consent of the people. But they wanted good fighters for their purpose, who would represent the collective conscience of the people and not their individual conscience! What was conscience? The "independents" were not there for redressing their personal grievances, but the grievances of the people of India! They wanted people who would serve the people as the people would like them to serve. What was the meaning of independence? If they had only to sign the creed of the Swaraj Party and they would be received with open arms. They wanted men who had principles, who would stick to their aims, together in order to fight the bureaucracy! They wanted men who would join together to fight the Government. If the Swaraj Party came to a definite decision on any particular matter his friend, Mr. Nariman, would have to get up in his seat in the Council and volens-nolens support the cause, whatever might be his personal opinion. He wanted to go into the Assembly, as he wanted to do some service, and act up to the instructions of his Party. He wished to serve them if they sent him there. He had, however, not worked hard to reach the voters, owing to his other preoccupations.

ELECTIONEERING TACTICS.

He was told by his friends that he was sure to be returned, as his friend, Mr. Balubhai, was. (Laughter.) That was a deliberate story circulated by some people as electioneering tactics. He was told by his friends that he was sure of his place, and why did he want more votes? That

meant he was going to fail. Again it was stated that he was going to give his votes to Mr. Jehangir Petit, but that also was a deliberate lie. The no-changers, by their conduct would help the Moderates to go into the Council and help the Government. That was not proper. He hoped the Legislative Assembly voters would not stand on ceremony and give him their votes. He was unable to supply conveniences to the voters and he could not compete with his rivals in that respect. (Laughter.) He was the only candidate from the Swaraj Party to the Assembly and he hoped they would return him. He could not make any compact with another candidate, however able he might be. He was not going to support the independent candidate who was a very good fighter, but who was very strong when he went against the Swaraj Party, as he had found. So far as the non-Mahomedan constituency was concerned, he would tell them that there was no independent candidate, but he was not going to speak of it on that occasion, but reserved his remarks for another opportunity.

Mr. B. T. Desai thanked them for the splendid support they had given. His colleagues and himself, who would act up to their conscience and not according to the wishes of the Government. He assured them, however, to do his best outside the Council in every possible way to serve the interests of the country. (Cheers.) About his President, he said, there were only eleven days left for the elections, and his position was absolutely weak, compared to that of his rivals. And it would be a shame on the Bombay people if they did not send him into the Assembly. Mr. Patel had always worked for the good of the people whether in the Corporation or outside, and he hoped the voters would help him to go into the Assembly where he wanted to make the position of Government difficult. They wanted a good leader who would fight the Government in the Assembly and Mr. Patel was working for the country all the 24 hours of the day. It would be a shame on them if they did not send him into the Assembly for it was like passing a vote of censure on Mr. Patel, who had served them truly and well all these years.

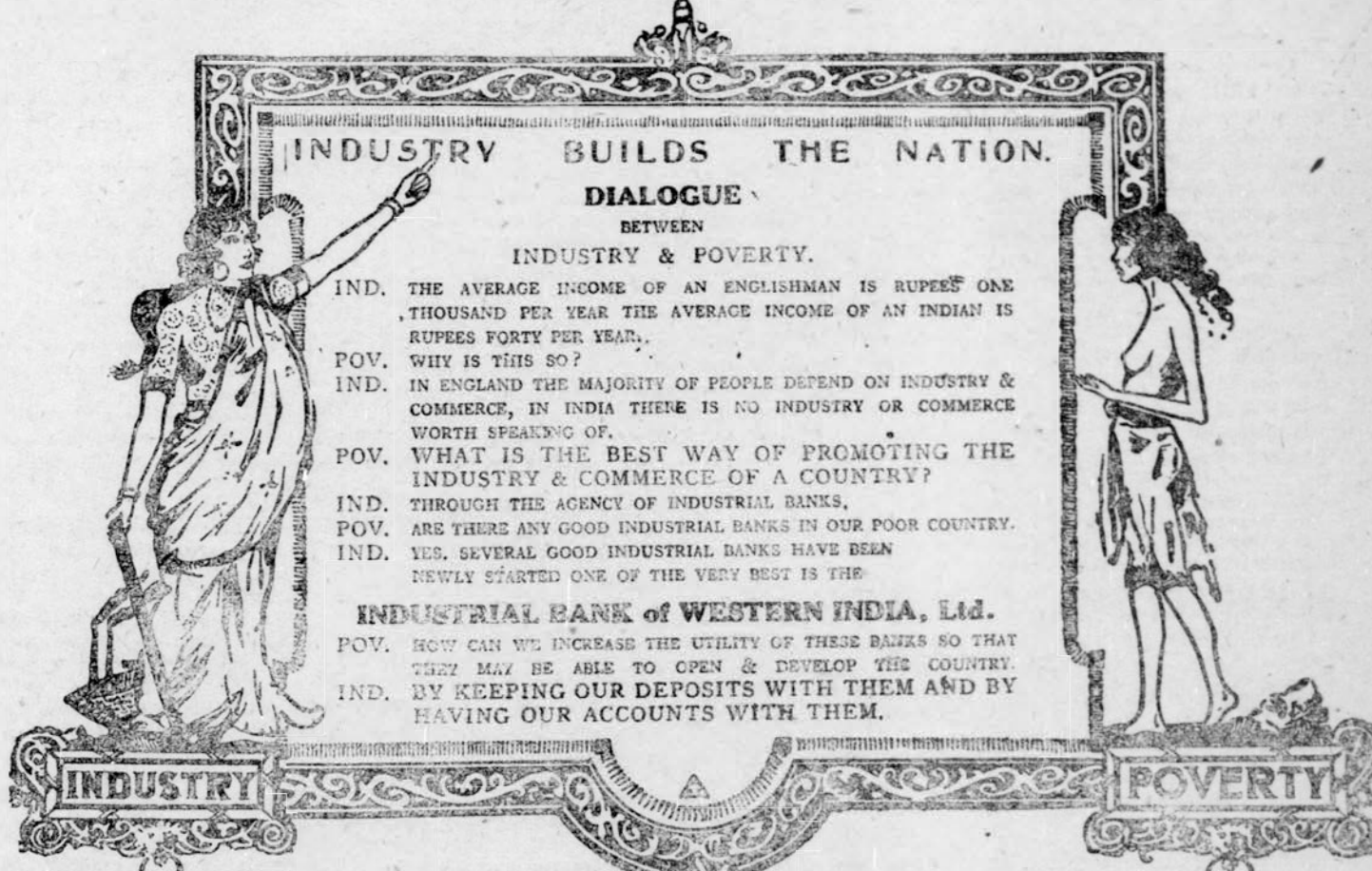
Mr. K. F. Nariman thanked the people for the most spontaneous and generous help they had given him. His only asset was his love of the sister communities for him, —a Parsi. It was apprehended when they wanted to keep them away from their birthrights that the smaller communities would suffer under the Hindu-Muslim regime. His own example showed them that the smaller communities would get more than justice and appreciation from the bigger communities. He was sure the smaller communities would be far better treated when Swaraj came to them, —much better than Dr. Kapadia was treated by the Government. He was thankful to them for returning him, but he was sorry that his friend and colleague, Mr. Desai, was thrown out as they had expected to work in the Council together and make the position of the bureaucracy as difficult as that of the Municipal Commissioner in the Corporation. He was sure that if there was proper organisation in the city, Mr. Patel would surely be returned, and he appealed to the public to give him their votes, for let them but look at the record of all other candidates and that of Mr. Patel. If there was any man who was worthy of carrying out the programme of the Party it was Mr. Patel. If he was defeated, the speaker would consider that their whole programme had failed and theirs would be the shame. About Government servants, he said, he had moved with them and he was sure they would vote for Mr. Patel, as he was their real benefactor and protector.

About the fifth, he would tell them that he was not going to vote for Mr. Paranjpye, as his record went against him. About Mr. Jayaker and Dr. Deshmukh he was not going to influence their votes either way, for both were good candidates. They wanted not only intelligent men, but they wanted men who would fight the Government, oppose them, retaliate against them, and always fight them. They did not want clever men so much as men who had principles. They wanted equal rights with the whites in Kenya and everywhere. In this country foreigners had more rights than the inhabitants themselves. He asked them to give up the notion that the Britishers were their Trustees. For who made them Trustees and who gave them the trusteeship. He asked them to judge the Nationalists by the results; they had made themselves felt in the Corporation, and they would make themselves felt in the Councils, provided they sent there a watch dog of the type of their president. (cheers).

"PEOPLE ENAMURED OF SWARAJISTS' IDEALS."

Mr. J. K. Mehta said nobody who had not moved among the people, and among the different scenes, could realise the love for the ideals of the Congress in the city. They could never realise the immense love in the hearts of the people for the Swaraj party and its ideals. He assured them that khadi brotherhood had come to stay, and that it was an acknowledged and tangible fact. The Khadi brotherhood was a Freemasonry. They were being told that N. C. O. was dead, and their answer had been given in the recent elections to the Legislative Councils. For what was the principles which had actuated these elections?

It was the spirit of N. C. O. It was the spirit which had given a mandate to the members to act in the way of N. C. O.'s in the Councils. That was the reply to the charge that N. C. O. was dead. Wherever he had come across electors in the city they had told him that they would vote for khadi, or the white cap, and for even the least disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Everywhere the same feeling was to be found. The Mahatma's ideals, the Congress ideals, the ideals of N. C. O. were respected everywhere and those ideals were to be given the paramount importance in their fight with the Government. They went into the councils as the soldiers of the country in the service of the Motherland, to fight the cause of the Motherland, whether it was civil disobedience or fighting the bureaucracy in the councils, or breaking the councils. He appealed to the people of Bombay to vote for Mr. Patel as they had got to fight an immense organisation which was arrayed against



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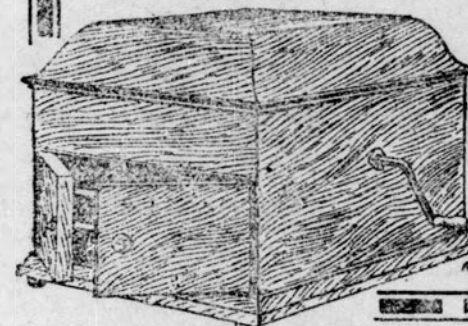
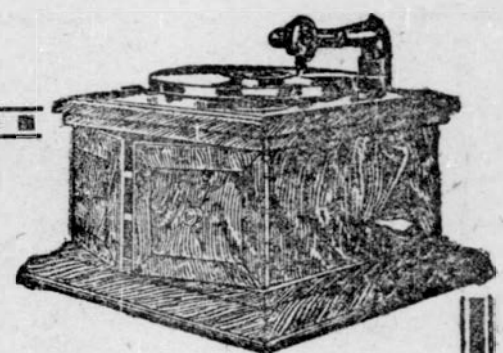


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them. It was necessary for the purpose that volunteers should be forthcoming, and those who wanted to work in that capacity, he said, should come to the Arya Bhavan and there enlist their names.

Mr. B. F. Bhargava said perhaps they knew the achievements of Mr. Patel. They knew him perhaps as a fine speaker, or a caricaturist. But he had known Mr. Patel and of his work from his late brother who was in the Secretariat. His brother had told him that if the bureaucracy were afraid of any one member, after the death of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, it was Mr. Patel, so much so that secretaries and assistant secretaries were kept in readiness to answer the interpellations of Mr. Patel. They knew of his work in the Imperial Legislative Council as well as in England. They knew that he had given the Government no rest and those who had no conscientious objection to voting should vote in favour of Mr. Patel for in the public life of this country so far as civics were concerned, and so far as the legislatures were concerned, there was not a man in India who could beat him. Speaking about himself Mr. Bhargava said his heart was set on November 16th which was the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day and also in the Akali struggle and Hindu-Muslim unity. He asked Mr. Patel when he was going to devote his energy to the boycott of Empire goods to go to the U. P., C. P. and the Punjab and there help the country in the solution of the important question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

RETURN MR. PATEL TO ASSEMBLY.

Dr. M. B. Velker said if there was any evidence necessary that the country was fit for Swaraj it was given on the 1st, and the citizens of Bombay had showed that they were the supporters of freedom. What he wanted to tell them was that in the Central Legislature, the most important laws affecting the people of India were passed, and it was there that heavy taxation was imposed on them. Therefore, they would have to carry on their fight in that body, and for that purpose they could not have a better man than Mr. Patel. He also asked them to vote for Mr. Jayaker on the 5th for the University election. If they wanted to capture the real seats of power from where the Government was ruling them, they would have to capture the legislatures. This was the only way for Indians to sink

their differences and fight the Government unanimously. The N. C. O.'s must fight outside the councils while the Swarajists must fight inside and they must help each other not a dividing that end. He welcomed the decision as it had enabled Indians to put their differences and unite together. He appealed to the people of Bombay to vote solidly for Mr. Patel.

Mr. Patel in introducing Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey said a good deal of criticism had been levelled against the party for selecting Mr. Punjabhai who was new to public life, while neglecting older men. But they could not help it if men who were used to public did not want to sign the Party's creed. The elections were a lesson to those who did not want to belong to the Swaraj Party. They also had been blamed by "The Chronicle" for selecting only one candidate for the Assembly, but then they must remember that it was difficult for them to put forward a second candidate. Mr. Punjabhai was a true and loyal soldier though he might not be a general, but too many generals spoiled the plans and quarrelled among themselves.

Mr. Punjabhai said he was a true servant of the people and it was his ambition to serve them loyally and truly. He thanked them for electing him, but the credit was not due to him or to the Swaraj Party but to the people of Bombay who had responded so splendidly. He hoped the citizens of Bombay would on the 14th repeat their triumph at the polls in the case of Mr. Patel.

"HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the very atmosphere of India seems to be saturated with obnoxious spirit of inter-communal dissensions, any effort to frustrate the machinations of the mushroom irresponsible beings, in this behalf, is really and truly laudable. Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, whose knowledge of history is not based on the writings of our Anglo-Indian text book compilers for our Indian schools, is really doing a great service to the country by trying to remove the misconceptions pertaining to the Muslim rule in India. His historical survey of

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Hindu-Muslim entente and I hope that careful reading by the wellwishers of Hindu-Muslim entente and I hope that Dr. Syed Mahmud will deal with the subject in very elaborate manner and try to work on the lines of late Shamsul-Ulema Maulana Sahibul Nomani whose life aim was to prove to the world that:—Those who carried the palanquin of the bride Were Emperor Akbar and his son Jahangir But of all the facts you only remember that Alamgir was Hindu-Killer, a tyrant and oppressor.—Yours, etc.

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PALESTINE.

BRITISH OFFER TO MOSLEMS.

This afternoon October 11, Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, invited representative Arabs, including mayors, members of the Arab Executive, and the Moslem Supreme Council and other bodies, to hear an official statement made by him on behalf of the British Government, says the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Times."

This statement made an offer of an Arab Agency equivalent in scope and power to the Jewish Agency authorized under the Mandate. The substance of the statement, which had been divulged some days earlier, had been unfavourably received by the Arab extremists and also by an important section of the Jews. The statement was uncompromising on the subject of the Balfour Declaration of 1917, Sir Herbert saying that the "Government has adopted the same view as its predecessors and does not see its way to recede from it. The Government regards this as an international obligation from which there can be no question of receding."

In the matter of the promises to King Hussein the Government adheres to its policy as explained in the White Paper published last summer. Coming to the present Arab grievances, Sir Herbert Samuel said:—

Examination of the numerous representations made by sections of the Arab community shows that the special position accorded to the Jewish Agency under Article 4 of the Mandate has been the subject of frequent complaint. The Agency is vested at present in the Zionist Organization. Through its officers here it has access to the High Commissioner and to Government Departments, and it has been urged that it occupied a privileged position compared with the non-Jewish population. It was hoped that the Legislative Council, containing Arab elected members, would act as the spokesmen of the population as a whole, but as the Council was not yet in being the Government considered how best to meet Arab objections to the Jewish Agency, though no concrete hardship had resulted from the existence of the Agency.

It is impossible to alter the Mandate finally passed by the League of Nations, but the Government is prepared to recognize an Arab body on the same footing as the Jewish Agency under the Mandate. They believe that they will so place beyond question their desire and intention to deal with absolute impartiality between the different communities in Palestine.

According to the Mandate the Jewish Agency is recognized as a public body advising and cooperating with the Administration on social and economic matters affecting Jewish interest, and, subject to the control of the Administration, to assist in the development of the country.

The Arab Agency will fulfil similar functions in respect the Arab population, and, touching public works, will occupy a position resembling that of the Jewish Agency under Article 11 of the Mandate. Touching immigration it will have the right to be consulted as to the execution of Article 6, that the rights of the non-Jewish population be unimpaired. The Arab Agency will fulfil the functions of controlling immigration intended under Article 84 of the Palestine Order in Council of 1922, to be fulfilled by a committee consisting of not less than half of elected members of the Legislative Council—namely, the Committee consisting of not less than four Moslems, one Jew, and one Christian.

Touching the composition of the Arab Agency, the High Commissioner said that he was prepared to consult leading Palestine Arabs in order to assure the best method for its constitution, and in order that it might be fully representative.

If the Agency were accepted the League of Nations would be approached to put it on a formal footing. The Arab Agency would not be a legislative body, but equivalent to the Zionist organization. Sir Herbert continued:—

The Government is not prepared to make any changes in the Constitution as previously proposed, and the present communication embodies the whole conclusions of the British Government. Those who anticipate a further declaration in a different sense mislead themselves and others. I am also requested by His Majesty's Government to say further that they regard the establishment of an Arab Agency as a very great advance in the direction of meeting the wishes of the Arab population, and consider that it should be accepted as a settlement of the points in controversy. If it is not so accepted they will not proceed with it. This proposal, like those for the Legislative Council, is intended to afford an opportunity to the Arabs to share in the conduct of the country's affairs, but it is for the people and their spokesmen to decide whether they desire to accept the opportunity now afforded.

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A full page of pictures relating to the important news of the day will be printed every evening.

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The paper will be despatched post free to any address in INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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IN BOTH

THE CITY AND THE MOFUSSIL

CITY EDITIONS

Publication of the City Editions will be as follows:—

First Edition	..	..	..	..	4 P. M.
Second Edition	..	..	..	..	5-30 P. M.
Third Edition	..	..	..	..	7-30 P. M.

The 7-30 P. M. Edition will contain full reports and illustrations of the evening's events. On Saturdays and other race days this Edition will contain an additional Page of Pictures illustrating the Sporting News. SPECIAL LATE EDITIONS will be issued on any day on which important news is received after 7-30 P. M.

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Each of the Mail Trains leaving Bombay will carry a Special Dak Edition of THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL. Residents in every part of the mofussil will, accordingly, be able to obtain the very latest news.

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